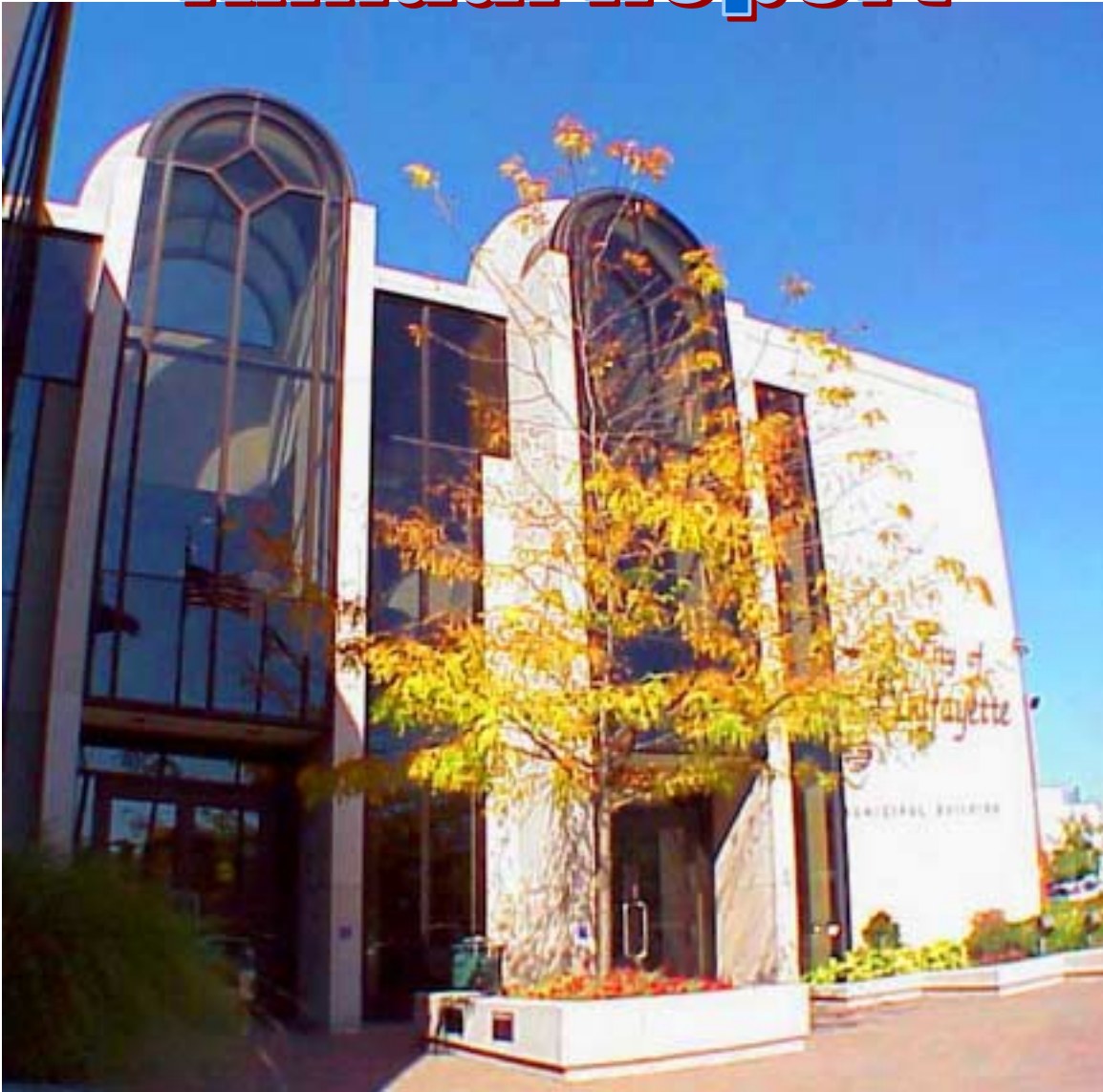# Lafayette Police 2000 Annual Report

Serving the Citizens of Lafayette For over 125 Years

The Honorable David Heath
Mayor
City of Lafayette, Indiana

Dear Sir:

The Lafayette Police Department respectfully submits its Annual Report for calendar year 2000 in conformity with the policies of the Department.

Our commitment to provide the highest level of service must begin with the dedicated men and women, both sworn and non-sworn, which represent our department and the City of Lafayette. Their commitment to our citizens is to be commended. Without their dedication, we would not achieve the level of service our community expects and deserves.

The Annual Report is the result of input from all divisions throughout the police department and it provides a comprehensive overview that highlights some of the diverse operations within our department. As we begin the new millennium change comes rapidly. Information technology is evolving rapidly and during the past year the Lafayette Police Department has continued to advance our technology while planning for even greater change in the future. Records management software issues have been addressed and challenges met.

In an age of information the seamless connection between our department and other agencies has allowed the exchange of information critical to our mission. Our interaction with the public has also been enhanced by technology. For the first time our department application form was available on the internet and this report will also be posted on the department web page in an effort to reach a larger and more sophisticated audience.

In closing, we appreciate the continuing partnership with citizens throughout the community. We encourage citizen feedback on issues concerning their police department. We are grateful to all city officials, members of the judicial system, and the other law enforcement agencies in Tippecanoe County for the support we have received from each of them.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Reed
Chief of Police

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Lafayette Police Department
Mission Statement

Our Mission is to efficiently provide quality police service to our community by promoting a safe environment through a police-citizen partnership, with an emphasis on mutual trust, integrity, fairness and professionalism.

Chief of Police

Robert E. Reed

DEPUTY CHIEF
John R. Dennis

**ADMINISTRATIVE
ASSISTANT TO THE
CHIEFS OF POLICE**

Jacki A. Stockment

Department Roster by Rank

Effective December 31st, 2000

Rank	Name	Appointment Date
Chief	Robert E. Reed	03/01/72
Deputy Chief	John R. Dennis	11/10/84
Captain	Kevin W. Gibson	04/08/78
Captain	Bryan L. Rhodes	08/01/73
Captain	Anthony M. Roswarski	03/05/83
Lieutenant	William L. Stonebraker	03/16/73
Lieutenant	Isidore H. Hatke	04/09/83
Lieutenant	Jeanette L. Bennett	07/16/74
Lieutenant	David H. Payne, Jr.	07/20/85
Lieutenant	Steven L. Hartman	12/05/77
Lieutenant	Donald D. Werner	02/16/70
Lieutenant	Larry P. Danaher	12/26/81
Lieutenant	Christopher A. Weaver	06/20/87
Sergeant	Kurt A. Wolf	03/31/84
Sergeant	Thomas M. Rankin	06/28/80
Sergeant	Jerry W. Jarrard	02/16/70
Sergeant	John W. Withers	11/03/84
Sergeant	Gary G. Bennett	10/21/77
Sergeant	Robert M. Baumgartner	10/18/86
Sergeant	Max D. Smith	02/07/81
Sergeant	James D. Roush	02/24/97
Sergeant	Robert Q. Robinson	01/16/76

 * Appointment date is to the department, not to the rank.

Rank	Name	Appointment Date
Detective	Herbert Robinson Jr.	06/20/87
Detective	Daniel W. Shumaker	11/04/88
Detective	Tony A. Kenner	11/10/86
Detective	Brad A. Hayworth	03/29/86
Detective	Christopher T. Downard	06/20/87
Detective	Cecil Johnson Jr.	02/04/89
Detective	Jeffery S. Rooze	08/27/90
Detective	James F. Taul	12/10/83
Detective	Thomas A. Davidson	03/27/95
Detective	Jeffery B. Davis	06/06/88
Detective	Jay E. Rosen	11/08/95
Officer	Royel W. Ping	01/16/75
Officer	Jack R. Hale	02/01/75
Officer	Barry G. Richard	05/05/79
Officer	Michael W. Roberts	11/29/80
Officer	Richard A. Welcher	03/30/86
Officer	John W. Wells	10/18/86
Officer	Stephen T. Bittles	11/08/86
Officer	Dennis E. Cole	07/18/87
Officer	James S. Quesenbery	08/31/87
Officer	Richard W. Dexter	10/26/87
Officer	Francis L. Schmidt	01/12/89
Officer	Brian P. Baker	12/29/89
Officer	Ernie D. Himes	07/22/89
Officer	Robert J. Petillo	05/21/90
Officer	Thomas P. Amos	06/25/90
Officer	Thomas D. Maxson	03/09/91
Officer	Terry M. Bordenet	05/28/91
Officer	Michael A. Haan	08/26/91
Officer	Michael P. McIver	03/30/92
Officer	Robert E. Brown	09/02/92
Officer	James S. Cheever	09/02/92
Officer	Jeffrey E. Clark	01/04/93
Officer	Jeffrey C. Sutton	01/04/93
Officer	Gregory N. Dale	09/07/94
Officer	Bragg E. McDole	09/07/94

Rank	Name	Appointment Date
Officer	Matthew F. Devine	11/07/94
Officer	Paul A. Huff	12/08/94
Officer	John A. Yestrebsky	12/08/94
Officer	Patrick J. Flannelly	03/20/95
Officer	Timothy B. Payne	03/20/95
Officer	Julie VanHorn	03/27/95
Officer	Brian T. Brown	05/22/95
Officer	Timothy P. Bonner	08/07/95
Officer	Anthony S. McCoy	08/07/95
Officer	Nathan J. Schmitt	08/07/95
Officer	Shawn L. Sherry	08/07/95
Officer	Christopher M. Broderick	11/08/95
Officer	Mark E. Thayer	11/08/95
Officer	Jacqueline C. Becker	05/30/96
Officer	William P. Dempster	08/05/96
Officer	David R. Hughes	08/05/96
Officer	Brooke Presley	11/18/96
Officer	Bradley J. Curwick	01/06/97
Officer	Mark A. Roberts	01/27/97
Officer	John G. Robbins	01/27/97
Officer	Douglas J. Cleavenger	03/31/97
Officer	Brad P. Bishop	01/05/98
Officer	Joseph J. Clyde	01/05/98
Officer	Greg S. McDaniel	01/05/98
Officer	Jeromy A. Rainey	01/05/98
Officer	John N. Townsend	04/13/98
Officer	Christophe A. McCain	05/27/98
Officer	Scott D. Galloway	07/06/98
Officer	Robert A. Lewandowski	07/06/98
Officer	Ronald L. Dombkowski	07/13/98
Officer	Ryan B. Dennis	12/14/98
Officer	Stephen P. Pierce	01/11/99
Officer	Christopher A. Covert	01/05/00
Officer	Jacob W. Baxter	08/28/00
Officer	Christopher G. Jarrett	08/28/00
Officer	Richard J. Murphy	08/28/00
Officer	Scott M. Anderson	09/25/00
Officer	Jason S. Savage	09/25/00

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

Title	Name	Appointment Date
Chief's Administrative Assistant.	Jacki A. Stockment	04/02/84
Detective Secretary	Kim Shipley	11/24/84
Detective Secretary	Lisa L. Fairow	09/08/97
Chief Records Clerk	Helen Hession	07/29/78
Chief Traffic Clerk	Kelly L. Fohr	02/02/98
CAD Administrator	Yvonne Budreau	01/13/82
IDACS Coordinator	James McMurry	03/17/91
Communication Technician	Ron Snyder	05/16/73
Communication Technician	Angela Ferguson	02/04/84
Communication Technician	William C. Cochran	01/02/92
Communication Technician	Patricia Smith	01/01/93
Communication Technician	Michael Franklin	07/06/93
Communication Technician	Timothy Stan	11/01/93
Communication Technician	Kenneth Shumaker	01/31/94
Communication Technician	Sandra Emmert	10/21/94
Communication Technician	Nirvana L. Grant	06/05/95
Communication Technician	Christine D. Kennedy	08/05/96
Communication Technician	Lori A. Pugh	04/28/97
Communication Technician	Melody M. McMurry	04/28/97
Communication Technician	Michelle Gastineau	02/02/98
Communication Technician	Mark A. Bruni	02/02/98
Communication Technician	Katrina L. Gutwein	07/06/98
Chaplain	Fr. Tim Alkire	08/25/00
Records Clerk	Phyllis S. Austin	08/20/90
Records Clerk	Stephanie L. Flick	12/02/96
Records Clerk	Deleca A. Yarno	09/08/97
Records Clerk	Stacey L. Mabbitt	09/15/97
Records Clerk	Pennie S. Johnson	08/31/98
Records Clerk	Carrie A. Cochran	08/14/00

Employee Change of Status During 2000

Officers Appointed

Christopher A. Covert	01/05/00
Jacob W. Baxter	08/28/00
Christopher G. Jarrett	08/28/00
Richard J. Murphy	08/28/00
Scott M. Anderson	09/25/00
Jason S. Savage	09/25/00

Officers Promoted

Robert Q. Robinson	To Technician	01/03/00
Stephen Pierce	To Officer 2nd Class	01/11/00
Sgt. Chris Weaver	To Lieutenant	05/10/00
Tech. Robert Q. Robinson	To Sergeant	06/14/00
Jay E. Rosen	To Detective	06/19/00

Officer Resignations

Chad Wickes	01/10/00
Michael Wilson	04/08/00
Bruce Biggs	06/05/00
Santiago Cruz	09/28/00

Officer Retirements

Daniel M. Keen	Following 20 years & 4 months.	02/24/00
James J. DesEnfants	Following 27 years & 6 months.	04/04/00

Lateral Transfers

Jay E. Rosen	From Uniform to Detective	02/02/00
Francis L. Schmidt	From Uniform to Admin Serv	09/04/00

Change of Employee Status Continued

<u>Demotions</u>
None

<u>Civilian Appointments</u>

Carrie A. Cochran   Records Clerk   08/14/00
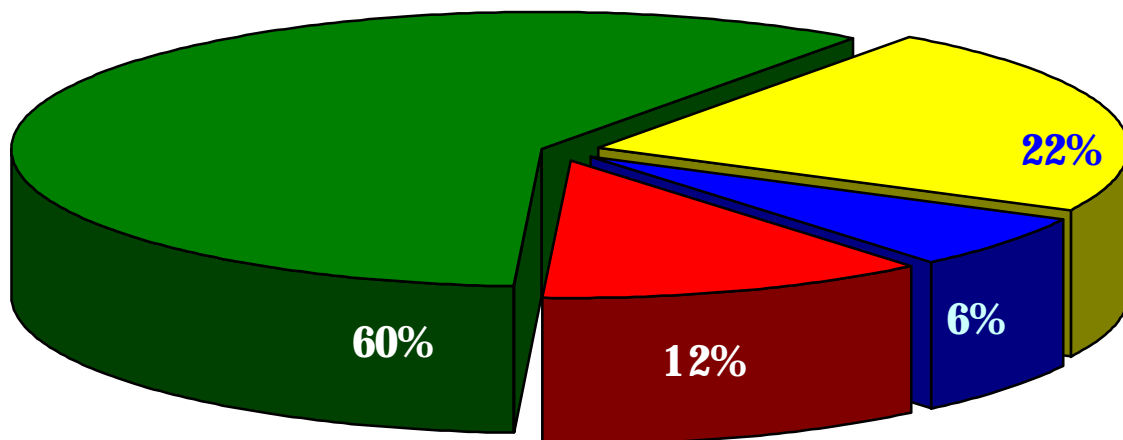
<u>Civilian Promotions</u>
None

<u>Civilian Resignations</u>

Ann T. O'Byrne   06/30/00

Distribution of Personnel At LPD

- 🟥 Detectives
- 🟨 Non Sworn Support Staff
- 🟩 Patrol Division
- 🟦 Administrative

Lafayette Police Department
History and Background

Within five years of the Battle of Tippecanoe, Indiana became a state, and settlers began to arrive in the Wabash valley. One of those early settlers was William Digby, a young man just starting out in life and then making his living as a riverman. As a river pilot he realized this was about as far upriver as the new steamboats were going to be able to travel and thus it would be an ideal location for a new town. In May of 1825 Digby platted his new town and named it in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, the French hero of the American Revolutionary War.

Lafayette soon became the supply center for the new settlers arriving in the Wabash Valley and when Tippecanoe County was established in 1826 Lafayette was chosen as its county seat. The river provided the major transportation artery to the early city and an extensive city wharf was just a block from the courthouse square. Early law enforcement was mostly non-existent and the city earned an early reputation as a rough and tumble river port. Arrests for gambling and fighting were common.

In the 1840's the Wabash and Erie Canal arrived and by the 1850's railroads arrived to serve the rapidly growing town. In 1853 the town of Lafayette was incorporated under the laws of the second Indiana Constitution and an elected position of Town Marshall was created. Thomas Jefferson Chissom was the first Town Marshall and served two terms in that office prior to being elected as County Sheriff. During Chissom's term as county Sheriff three convicted murderers were publicly hanged on the Courthouse Square.

Today's Police Department traces its beginning to a small police force established about 1867 when town government was again reorganized. The first Police Chief was Alfred Cook who served during 1867 and 1868. In 1893 the police department was again reorganized under a new statute setting up a Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners to run the department. A police Superintendent was appointed by the Commissioners and paid $1000 per year. In addition there were two Captains (one for the day shift and one for the night shift), two mounted patrolmen and sixteen patrolmen (foot patrol). Captains earned $60 per month while the mounted patrolmen earned $70 per month to compensate them for supplying, feeding and housing their own mounts.

As the city grew during the first part of the twentieth century the police department was required to grow and modernize as well. In 1938 the total salary budget for a department of 35 officers and 1 civilian clerk was $65,490. By the end of the 20th Century the department has grown to over 100 sworn officers and nearly 30 civilians with a salary budget of over four million dollars. The Lafayette Police Department patrols an area of over 14 square miles currently, a figure nearly twice that of 25 years ago.

The police department now occupies its fourth home in the past century. We began the century in a small office on the ground floor of the county courthouse. During the early 1940's the department moved, along with other city offices, to a building on the southeast corner of 6th and Columbia Street. In 1958 the city abandoned that location and built a new municipal building on the southwest corner of 6th and Columbia in which the police department occupied about one third of the space. In 1994 that building was extensively remodeled and enlarged and the police department moved back in to the new facility after several months of operating from various rented spaces downtown. The newly remodeled facility more than doubled the space that had previously been allocated for police use in the building.

The police department today is divided into three sections. The Uniform Division, which includes the Traffic section, Investigative Division, which consists of three sections and the Administrative Services Division, which is also divided into several operational units. At the end of 2000 the department budget was set to add 5 additional officers during 2001, bringing our total strength to 102 sworn and nearly 150 total staff.

All entry-level positions for officers are in the Uniform Division. After a minimum of two years service opportunities for specialization and advancement are available in areas of SWAT, accident investigations, criminal investigations, and other specialty areas.

Since the establishment of the first true police department in Lafayette over 130 years ago the city and the police department have grown together. Today we continue to honor our past while working to make Lafayette a safe home for a diversified population that anticipates a promising future for its children and grandchildren.

1900

1946

1913

1955

Lafayette Police
Civil Service Commission

P rior to 1971 police officers were often appointed to the department or promoted within the department as a result of political party affiliation. In an effort to place the police department outside the influences of political patronage and on a more professional plane the Lafayette City Council created the Lafayette Police Civil Service Commission in June 1971. Pursuant to the authority granted by a change in Indiana Code 1971-19-1-14.5 a five-member board comprised of citizens from Lafayette was selected. The sworn officers of the police department elect two members of the commission, two are appointed by the city council and the mayor appoints one. Members serve staggered 4-year terms.

The purpose of the commission is to oversee the rules and procedures governing the selection, termination, promotion and disciplinary matters outside the realm of the Chief of Police. Additionally the goal of the legislative act was " . . . *to improve the training and career opportunities for members of the police department, to remove the harmful effect of appointments and promotions made to the police department without regard to training, ability, and experience and to stimulate greater public interest and respect."*

Current board members are, left to right: Doug Eberle, Dave Allee Dave Knott, Rick Barnhart, and Jack Walkey

The Lafayette Police Civil Service Commission, which is also known as the "Merit Board" meets each month on the second Tuesday of the month. Mrs. Jacki Stockment (center above) acts as the recording secretary for the board and Mr. Thomas Brooks Jr. (above right) is legal counsel for the board.

Among their most important duties board members interview applicants to the police department in the final phase of the application process and make final choices after applicants have passed 5 previous stages through the hiring process. Board members also interview applicants for promotion within the department and promote officers based on test scores, past performance, seniority, and an interview.

The conduct of Lafayette police officers is guided by written "Rules of Conduct" as well as policy and law. When a breach of conduct is found to have occurred, the accused officer may be disciplined by the Chief of Police or by the Merit Board. The Merit Board does, however, have final review of any discipline administered by the Chief of Police.

Investigative Division

Investigating crime is an important function of modern, full-service police departments. In most medium to large departments in the United States, roughly 10 to 20 percent of sworn personnel are assigned to the criminal investigations section. Our department falls within that range with 12% of our sworn officers assigned to the Investigative Division. The Investigative Division consists of sixteen Detectives assigned to the Criminal, Narcotics, or Juvenile sections. Captain Bryan Rhodes is responsible for the operations of all three sections. Lieutenants Donald D. Werner, William Stonebraker, and David Payne are commanders of each respective section.

The division operates during two shifts covering daytime and evening hours unless they are assigned to special investigations or major cases that require different hours of work. Each detective is assigned an "on call" status for overnight hours on a rotating basis. The primary responsibility of the Investigative Division is to conduct in-depth investigations of major case reports including, but not limited to, death investigations, robberies, burglaries, rapes, crimes against children, thefts, frauds, identity thefts, serious batteries, auto theft, and others. The division also self-initiates investigations and develops intelligence on covert criminal activity in the Lafayette area including gambling, prostitution, and narcotics.

Each shift has an administrative assistant who acts also as a receptionist for the division. Duties include transcribing taped statements, typing correspondence, taking messages, assisting or directing callers, and maintaining files and statistics.

In Europe, detectives were originally employed to blend in with the populace and seek information as if they were ordinary citizens, not functionaries of the state. In 1829, with the creation of the London Metropolitan Police, uniformed police forces began to be established throughout England and Wales and the investigations of crimes fell to the constables. But their uniforms and policies kept them from blending in with the criminal underworld so, from the beginning, police administrators in most forces assigned a few constables to plainclothes detective work. For the next 100 years detectives worked hard at "blending in' with the criminal underworld. Informants and an intimate knowledge of the underworld gave early detectives the information they sought but presented other problems for police supervisors.

In the early decades of the 20th century police detective work began to evolve from offender oriented toward case oriented. In a case oriented approach to investigations a detective is assigned specific crimes or cases to investigate. With the adoption of case oriented operations a police department could measure detective performance statistically through clearance rates.

Crime seldom respects political boundaries. In the Greater Lafayette area criminals may live in one jurisdiction and commit crimes in any or all of the other 4 major police jurisdictions. Lafayette Police Detectives work closely with the Prosecutors Office, Child Protective Services, Tippecanoe County Probation Department, and a broad spectrum of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies including U.S. Secret Service, F. B. I., and A. T. F. In addition many of the detectives maintain membership in or act in an advisory capacity to many local agencies and organizations including Hartford House, Coalition for a Drug Free Tippecanoe County, Tippecanoe Child Abuse Prevention Council, Tippecanoe Anti-Gang Coalition, Youth Service Center Committee, The Greater Lafayette Bank Fraud Committee, Indiana Bankers Association, and the Northern Indiana Postal Fraud Alliance among others. Coordinated efforts among and between law enforcement agencies and non-law enforcement agencies frequently offer more complete solutions than could be achieved by law enforcement efforts alone.

Narcotics Section

The Narcotics Section of the Investigative Division for the Lafayette Police Department has the primary responsibility of investigating the distribution, sale, and use of illicit drugs. Through the use of informants, controlled and undercover drug transactions and other investigative techniques these detectives compile information that lead to the arrest and prosecution of persons in violation of our drug statutes.

In an effort to better serve the community in its efforts to stop illicit drug use and distribution in Tippecanoe County the Narcotics Section of the Lafayette Police department teamed with members of other area police departments and the Tippecanoe County Prosecutors office in 1996 to form the **T**ippecanoe County **D**rug **T**ask **F**orce.

Those who are involved in illicit drug traffic are highly mobile and may live or work in one jurisdiction while making purchases or sales of illicit drugs in another jurisdiction. Because of that mobility it has been very important for the 5 police agencies and the county prosecutors office to work in close cooperation with one another in a joint effort to fight these crimes. The TDTF has continued to be successful in that effort.

The following information has been compiled for 2000 through statistics from the Lafayette Police Department and the Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force. During the 2000 calendar year the Lafayette Police Department made a total of 311 drug-related arrests while the TDTF made an additional 48 arrests. Those figures represent a 95% increase over the number of narcotics arrests in 1996.

Another important aspect of the war on drugs is the seizure of money and drugs from suspects. During 2000 the Lafayette Police Department and the TDTF seized more than $15,000 cash. In addition, marijuana and narcotics with a street value of more than $275,000 were seized.

The war on drugs is one that we cannot afford to loose. Drug and drug related problems create many kinds of calls for police service. Many studies have shown that higher drug activity creates higher rates of many other kinds of crime as well as the increased need for social services. The men and women of the Lafayette Police Department and the Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force take pride in working with and for the community in our efforts to win that war.

Major Crimes, Rates, and Clearance Rates

Each year the FBI publishes a report based on crime rates and clearance rates nation wide. The figures come from the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) submitted to the FBI each month by over 17,000 city, county, and state police departments across the country. The UCR program was established in 1929 in an effort to provide a reliable set of criminal statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation and management; however, its data have over the years become one of the country's leading social indicators. Information generated by the UCR is widely used by sociologists, legislators, municipal planners, and the media.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation defines *Crime Index Offenses*, more commonly referred to as major offenses, for statistical purposes. There are eight categories of crimes, four of which are classified as **property crime** and four that are classified as **violent crime**. Those classified as P*roperty crimes* are burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. Robbery, aggravated assault, forcible rape, and murder are classified as V*iolent crimes*.

Both national and local totals reflect only those crimes known to law enforcement agencies. For the United States, violent crime has accounted for 12 to 15 percent of the total crime reported to police during the past five years. Over the past six reporting years violent crime in Lafayette has accounted for an average of 5.4% of all crime reported. During 1998 violent crimes as a percent of total crime peaked at 7.1% and then fell to 4.9% and 5.4 % during 1999 and 2000 respectively.

The raw crime numbers reported to the FBI and published in their annual *Crime In the United States* would provide very little useful information if it were not converted into **Crime Rates**. The Crime Rate is a way to measure crime in relation to population. It is usually expressed as a ratio of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. Without the conversion of the raw numbers it would be impossible to compare communities or the success of law enforcement efforts in those different communities. Communities as different as Lafayette, Monticello, Fairfax County, VA, Miami, FL, New York, N.Y. or Santa Cruz County Arizona all report vastly different numbers to the FBI. At the same time the populations of those communities are vastly different as well. By converting the number of actual crimes into crimes per 100,000 we can make both fair and meaningful comparisons between the communities.

As stated earlier the only crimes included in the UCR are those known to (reported) police. A recent Justice Department survey reports that only about half of all violent crime is actually reported to any police agency and only about one third of all property crimes are reported. Many reasons could be cited for this under reporting. The perception by victims that little or no good will come of the efforts they make to report the crimes, apprehension by some victims to draw the attention of law the criminal justice system, or even the fact that many police departments discourage reporting, either intentionally or unintentionally. An example of that would be a department that receives a complaint of a minor property crime and requires a victim to fill out and mail in a completed report. Another example might be a requirement by some departments

for a victim to report the crime in person at the precinct. Much of the time policies such as those have simply been an attempt by understaffed police agencies to counter the effects of staff shortages.

The Lafayette Police Department has no such policy in place and in fact makes every effort to document and record each complaint received from citizens, no matter how trivial they may seem. While it is the desire of the department to continue door-to-door service for the community it has worked to our disadvantage in the keeping and reporting of UCR statistics. An examination of the property crime rates in Lafayette show numbers higher, in some instances much higher, than the national averages. We feel that this is, at least partially, the result of our efforts to respond in a serious and meaningful manner to every victim rather than a true indicator that our community has much more property crime than other similar communities.

Crime rate comparisons for violent crimes indicate that during 1998 Lafayette had a rate of 442 per 100,000 inhabitants while the national average was 611. **During 2000 the violent crime rate in Lafayette fell to 326 per 100,000 inhabitants** while the most recent national average was 524. Lafayette continues to be a safe community with a quality of life that is envied by many others. The Lafayette Police Department takes pride in knowing we have been a part of the reason for that envy.

Clearance Rates

For purposes of the UCR, a law enforcement agency clears (solves) an offense when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and is then turned over to the court for prosecution.

Another method of clearing an offense is by *exceptional* means. When some element beyond law enforcement control precludes the placing of formal charges against the offender an *exceptional clearance* may be taken. Examples of such a case might include the death of the offender before they are tried for the offense, the victims refusal to cooperate with prosecution after the offender is identified, or the denial of extradition because the offender has been charged with a crime in another jurisdiction and is being held there.

The Lafayette Police Department has consistently had a higher than average clearance rate. For example, in 1984 the clearance rate for the Lafayette Police Department was 26.7% while the national average was 21%. In fact, since 1984 the clearance rate for the nation has been at or near 21% while the clearance rate for the Lafayette Police Department has ranged from 24.2% to 37.7%. In 1997 our total clearance rate was 30.5% and in 1998 that figure soared to 37.7% compared to 22% nationally**. Our overall clearance rate for 2000 was 28% while the most recent figures available show a national clearance rate remaining slightly over 21%.**

Nationally, 50% of all violent crimes were cleared during 1999 (*the most recent year for which we have national figures*) while the property crime clearance rate was 18%. By comparison the **Lafayette Police Department cleared 65.6% of reported violent crime** during 2000, which is a 15.6% improvement over the national figure. **Our property crime clearance rate was 7% better than the national average.**

Clearances for crimes against persons are generally higher than property crimes as crimes against persons are often given more intensive investigative efforts and the victims and or witnesses can frequently identify the perpetrators.

The 1999 Uniform Crime Report is the most recent complete set of national statistics available for comparison. The FBI published the figures in Nov 2000. Lafayette population figures were based on an estimated 2000 population of 50,000 from the Community Development and Redevelopment Office.

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION COMMANDERS & SUPPORT STAFF

Captain Brian L. Rhodes

Lt. David H. Payne Jr.

Lt. William L. Stonebraker

Lt. Donald D. Werner

Sgt. Gary G. Bennett

**Administrative Assistant
Kim Shipley**

**Administrative Assistant
Lisa Fairow**

Lafayette Police Detectives

Seated at rear, left to right: Detective James F. Taul, Detective Christopher Downard, Detective Jay E. Rosen: Standing Center Left to right; Detective Jeffery B Davis, Detective Daniel W. Shumaker; Seated Front, left to right; Detective Thomas A Davidson, Detective Herbert Robinson Jr., and Detective Jeffery S. Rooze. Absent, Detective Brad A Hayworth.

Lafayette Crime Statistic Graphics for 2000

The three charts on the following page graphically display the investigations and results of investigations of Major Offenses made by the police department during 2000. These three charts represent the bulk of the raw data submitted to the FBI each month on our UCR report. The ten page UCR monthly reports that we submit further break down this information. For example; reported robberies are divided into seven sub-categories, thefts into three sub-categories based on values and nine sub-categories based on nature, In addition information is collected on Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted, arrest statistics including total numbers by charge as well as by age, sex, race, and ethnic origin of all persons arrested. In the past much of the compilation of the UCR involved manual counting by records clerks. The current software program used for records management automates this report to a great extent.

It would be beyond the nature and limited scope of this report to include all the sub-categories from the UCR reports. For that reason only the most basic information is reported here. That certainly does not imply that this report is incomplete in any manner.

On the first chart, each of the eight major offense types are listed, along with a monthly total for each type and a grand total of each type as well as a monthly total of all eight categories. Numbers of offenses cleared are shown along with the percent of each type cleared and a percent of the monthly total that were cleared. This chart is really the "report card" for the police department.

The second chart displays the values of ten categories of stolen property compared to the values of property recovered by the police department. Nationally the percent of property recovered by police is 36 percent. In Lafayette we were able to recover slightly over 42 percent of all stolen property during 2000, which represents not only a substantial improvement over the national average but also an improvement in our own past averages. The category with the highest recovery rate, both nationally and locally, is Motor Vehicles. The national average for all motor vehicles stolen is just over sixty-seven percent, while Lafayette had a recovery rate of seventy-seven percent. Nationally police have the lowest recovery rates for television, radio, and stereo equipment at only about three and one half percent. During 2000 the Lafayette Police department showed recovery in that category at over seven percent. It is important to remember that recovery rates as described here are based on the dollar values of recovered items and not on numbers of recovered items.

The third and final chart on the next page breaks down all property stolen by the nature of the crime involved. For comparison purposes figures are shown for 1997 and 1998 also. Information not shown on these charts but noteworthy includes the average dollar losses for each category of crime. Nationally the average loss of a single burglary is $1,458 while Lafayette burglaries averaged somewhat less at $1,370 per event. The national average per larceny/theft event is $678 but in Lafayette during 2000 the average loss per theft was only $324.

MAJOR OFFENSES FOR 2000
MONTHLY TOTALS, NUMBERS CLEARED & PERCENT CLEARED

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	# CLEAR	% CLEAR
HOMICIDE															
RAPE		2	3	7	1	1	3	7	2	3	1	1	31	27	87%
ROBERRY	5	2	1	3	6	2	7	3	7	8	3	1	48	29	61%
AGGR ASLT	2	7	11	5	9	7	11	14	12	2	3	1	84	51	61%
BURGLARY	42	43	43	25	38	43	28	50	43	33	41	25	454	93	21%
LARCENY	146	140	153	178	209	171	213	245	205	215	179	149	2203	579	26%
AUTO THEFT	15	5	13	16	11	14	15	10	9	18	10	2	138	38	28%
ARSON	1	1	1			1	1	1			1	2	9	4	45%
MONTHLY TOTALS	211	200	225	234	274	239	278	330	278	279	238	181	2967		
NUMBER CLEARED	56	59	55	78	72	80	60	81	81	73	63	45		821	
PERCENT CLEARED	27%	30%	25%	33%	26%	34%	22%	25%	29%	26%	27%	25%			28%

Property Types Showing Values Reported Stolen and Recovered, 2000

TYPE PROPERTY	AMOUNT STOLEN	AMOUNT RECOVERED
MONEY	$250,289	$32,953
JEWELRY	$92,322	$2,495
CLOTHING	$49,433	$20,469
MOTOR VEHICLES	$1,079,813	$831,631
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	$73,192	$6,613
TV, RADIO, ETC	$222,702	$17,742
FIREARMS	$12,477	$1,462
HOUSEHOLDS	$48,418	$3,911
CONSUMABLE	$37,666	$4,259
MISCELLANEOUS	$418,975	$44,393
TOTAL	$2,285,287	$965,928

Property Loss by Criminal Offense

OFFENSE TYPE	1997 Values	1998 Values	2000 Values
HOMICIDE	$0	$0	$0
RAPE	$58	$561	$13
ROBBERY	$7,904	$9,308	$82,517
BURGLARY	$240,187	$229,643	$622,200
LARCENY-THEFT	$568,033	$622,184	$714,566
AUTO THEFT	$777,267	$526,937	$865,991
TOTALS	$1,593,449	$1,388,633	$2,285,287

Percent Distribution of Crime Index Offenses
In Lafayette for calendar year 2000

RAPE   ROBERRY   AGGR ASLT
BURGLARY   LARCENY   AUTO THEFT
ARSON

16%   3%   2%   1%   1%   77%   0%
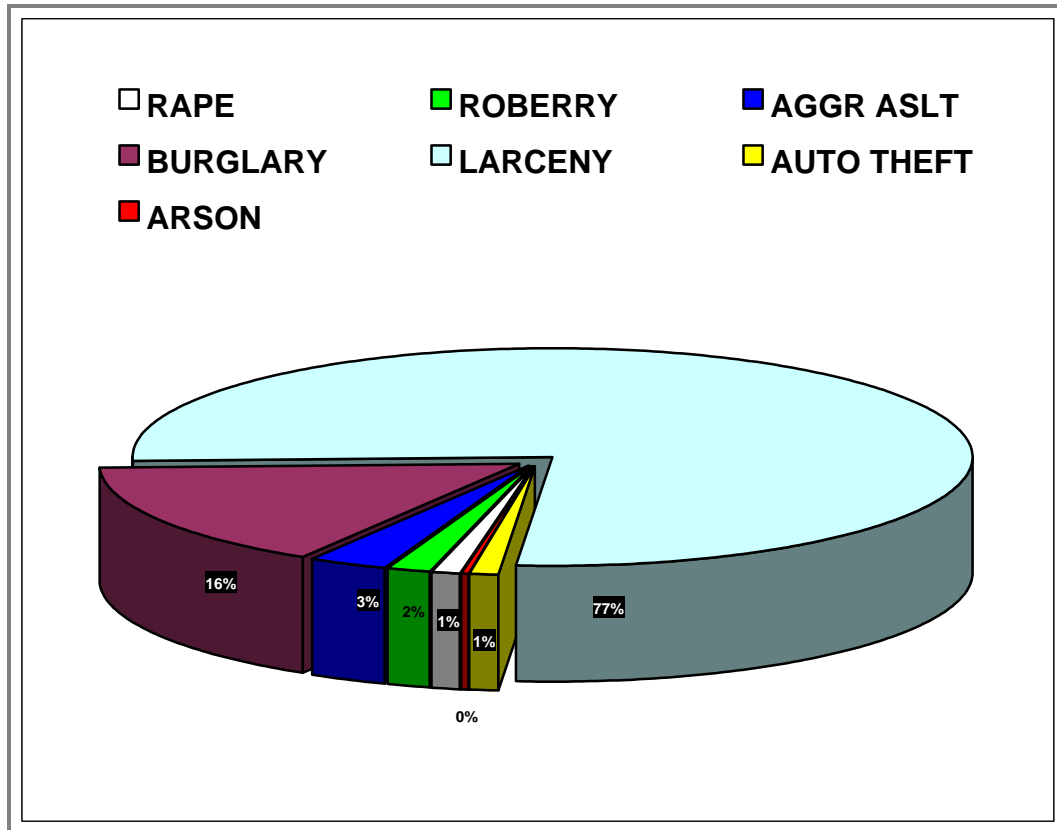
This chart gives the reader some idea of the crime classifications most often investigated in Lafayette during the previous year. How do we compare to other places? The easiest comparisons to make are to the national averages. If a similar chart showing nationwide distribution of offenses were to be viewed the first most noticeable difference would that the Lafayette pie has no Murder slice at all. Nationally, Motor vehicle theft takes nearly ten percent of the pie. In Lafayette motor vehicle thefts account for only about one percent of our total crime.

Overall the viewer can see that Violent Crime (crimes against persons as opposed to property) account for a very small part of the overall crime problems in Lafayette. The personal safety enjoyed by Lafayette residents is an enviable quality of life benefit that many citizens across America do not enjoy.

On a personal level these figures show that most often citizens of Lafayette can walk through any neighborhood with a feeling of safety and security. It should also alert all citizens to use common sense methods to secure their personal property. Locking their car doors, removing valuable personal property from their vehicles, closing and locking their garage & home doors, and securing their bicycles would go a long way in reducing the number of Larceny/Theft complaints investigated by our department each year.
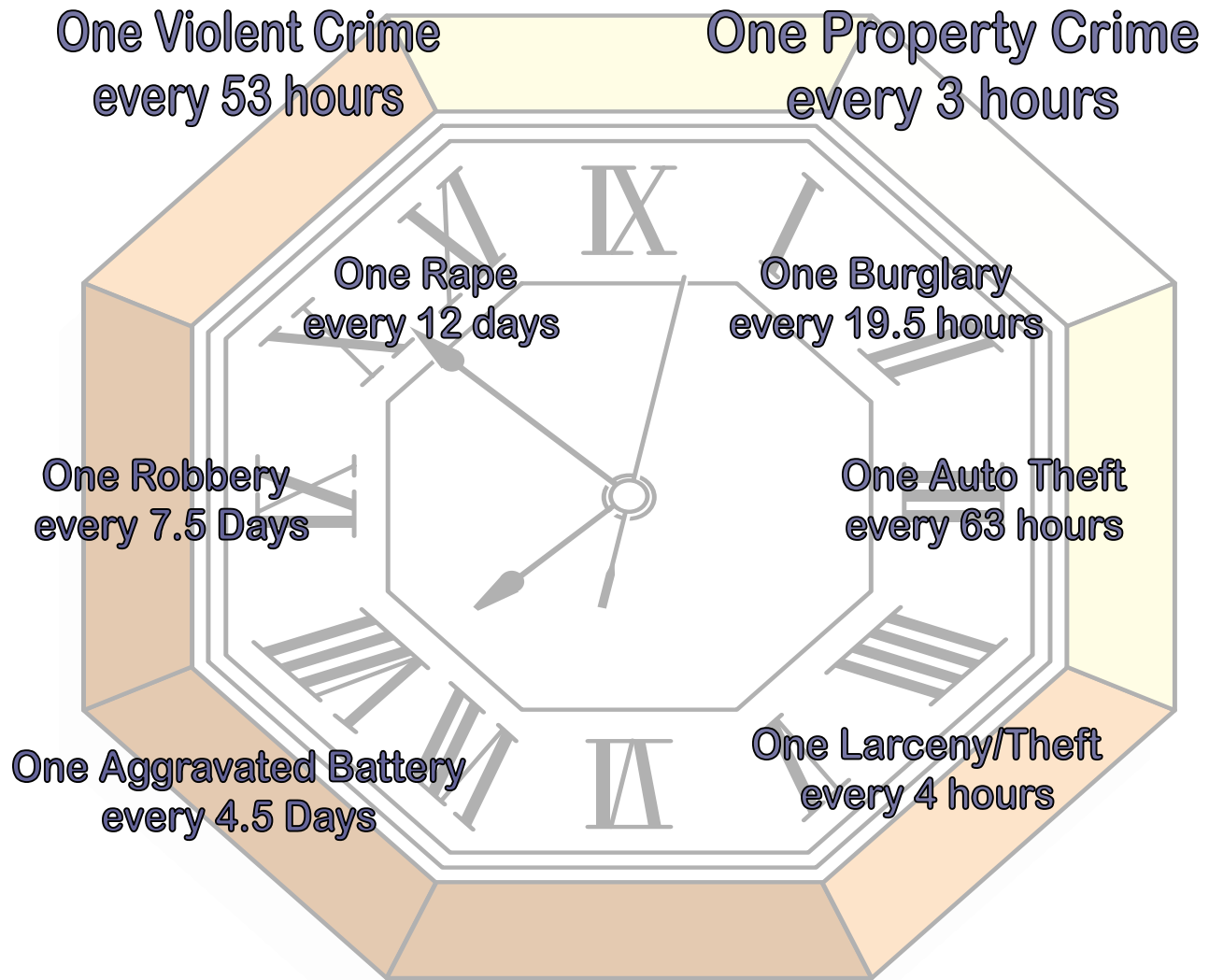
2000 Arrest Totals by Criminal Charge

CHARGE	ADULT	JUVENILE	TOTAL
A&B	121	81	202
A&B ON POLICE	29	4	33
AGGR ASSLT	42	11	53
ARSON		2	2
AUTO LAW VIOL	422	43	465
BURGLARY	43	24	67
CONTEMPT OF COURT	22		22
CURFEW VIOL		28	28
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	27	78	105
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	428	8	436
FALSE REPORT		2	2
FIREARMS VIOLATION	9	1	10
FORGERY	18	2	20
FRAUD	182	19	201
LEAVING SCENE OF ACCIDENT	71	8	79
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATION	268	121	389
NARCOTICS	252	59	311
OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSE			
OFFENSE AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILD		8	8
PAROLE VIOLATION	4		4
POSSESSION STOLEN PROPERTY	16	12	28
PUBLIC INTOXICATION	663	1	664
RAPE	3		3
RECKLESS DRIVING	12	1	13
RESISTING ARREST AND OFFICER	20	5	25
ROBBERY	26	4	30
RUNAWAY		235	235
SEX OFFENSE	53	8	61
THEFT	340	302	642
THREAT	4	8	12
TRESPASS	4	7	11
VANDALISM	9	24	33
VEHICLE TAKING	13	12	25
VIOL PROBATION			
WARRANT REARRESTS	936	11	947
SUB TOTAL	4037	1129	5166
FUGITIVES	250	18	268
GRAND TOTAL	**4287**	**1147**	**5434**

YEAR	TOTAL	ADULT	% OF TOTAL	JUVENILE	% OF TOTAL	CHANGE From 1991	% CHANGE
1991	3500	2302	66%	1198	34%		
1992	2383	1523	64%	860	36%	-1117	-32%
1993	3274	2216	68%	1058	32%	-226	-6%
1994	3221	2080	65%	1141	35%	-279	-8%
1995	3486	2185	63%	1301	37%	-14	0%
1996	4050	2742	68%	1308	32%	550	16%
1997	4149	2899	70%	1250	30%	649	18%
1998	4136	2970	72%	1166	28%	636	18%
1999	3412	2587	76%	825	24%	-88	-2%
2000	5434	4287	79%	1147	21%	1934	55%
10 YR TOTAL	37045	25791	70%	11254	30%		
10 YEAR AVERAGE	3705	2579	70%	1125	30%		

There are many ways to evaluate any given set of figures. The chart shown above breaks down the Lafayette Police Department arrest figures for the previous ten-year period and compares numbers of adults arrested to numbers of juveniles arrested. The raw numbers are shown for adult and juvenile arrests and in addition those numbers are then shown as a percent of the total arrest figure for each year. The two columns on the right of the chart indicate the change in total number of persons arrested from the benchmark year of 1991 when a total of 3500 persons were arrested. A decline in total arrests during 1992, 1993 and 1994 was followed by an increase in total arrests during all but one of the next five years. The arrest figures from 2000 reflect a 55% increase in the total numbers arrested when compared to 1991.

During the past decade the Lafayette Police Department has arrested 37,045 persons. Seventy percent (25,791) of those have been adults and thirty percent (11,254) have been juveniles. From the early part of the last decade the trend appeared to be that a larger percent of total arrests were juveniles, however from 1995 that trend has been sharply down. While the 10-year average for juvenile arrests has been equal to 30 percent of the total the last three years have been below that and declined each year.

2000 Crime Clock for Lafayette

One Violent Crime
every 53 hours

One Property Crime
every 3 hours

One Rape
every 12 days

One Burglary
every 19.5 hours

One Robbery
every 7.5 Days

One Auto Theft
every 63 hours

One Aggravated Battery
every 4.5 Days

One Larceny/Theft
every 4 hours

The Crime Clock should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of the UCR data, it is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the Index Offenses in Lafayette. This mode of display should not be taken to imply regularity in the commission of the offenses; rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals. As a comparison one violent crime occurs every 22 seconds on the national level and one property crime occurs every 3 seconds nation-wide.

Uniform Division

The primary duty of the 74 officers assigned to the Uniform Division is to respond to calls for assistance. Uniform Division personnel also conduct preliminary investigations, investigate traffic accidents, and enforce traffic and criminal codes. In addition Uniform personnel serve a crime prevention and deterrence role while on routine patrol in one of 8 patrol districts. Captain Anthony M. Roswarski is responsible for operations of the Uniform Division.

Since the inception of modern police theory and practice about 150 years ago actual patrol function has undergone many remarkable changes. At the same time, however, patrol officers have remained "master generalists" and are still expected to handle competently a mind-boggling mix of calls. Within a week's tour of duty a single officer might be dispatched to calls involving lost or found property, woman screaming, assist an invalid, deranged or disoriented person, family fight, missing person, bar fight, abandoned vehicle, dog bite, loud music, parking problem, reckless driving, bomb threat, burglar alarm, shots fired, traffic accident, landlord-tenant dispute, suspicious person or vehicle, homicide, suicide, or barking dog. Patrol officers maintain closer contact with the public than any other section of the police department and the way in which they handle these "routine" calls determine the public satisfaction with their police department. Patrol officers typically are first responders to emergency situations. Despite care taken by communications personnel to alert officers to the circumstances they are about to encounter, patrol officers often face undefined and unpredictable situations.

During 1998 the Patrol Division of the Lafayette Police Department instituted two major changes on an experimental basis. First the Division changed from three 8-hour shifts to three 10-hour shifts. This change provided several hours per day of shift overlap. During peak hours of demand for service the department has more officers available to handle calls. This operational schedule has been retained and has become a popular patrol "*benefit*". In addition to having more officers available during peak call times it has shown a positive effect on department morale.

Additionally the former practice of dividing the city into 7 Patrol Districts was changed. For two years the quadrant system was used but during 2000 the department found no practical benefit and returned to operations involving 8 geographical districts.

During 2000 the CAD system logged 67,353 radio calls in 90 categories. Calls to the Lafayette Fire Department, Animal Control, general announcements, or items of a record keeping nature amounted to 5524. While it is not possible to determine the exact number of fire or animal control calls also attended by police patrol units it is not uncommon for police units to respond to these calls. It is, therefore, possible to estimate the total number of patrol calls during 2000 to have been around 65,000. That number represents a 4 to 5 thousand-call increase over 1997. It is important, also, to remember that as many as 35 to 45 percent of all calls have two and sometimes more officers responding which has the effect of increasing by that percent the **apparent number** of calls answered by patrol officers.

The Lafayette Police Department strives to be responsive to the needs of the citizens we serve. One measure of our success is the amount of time citizens must wait for a patrol officer after requesting our service. The computer aided dispatch software can calculate and retain Response Time for calls received and provide reports, which can keep administrators informed, and alert commanders to possible problems with response time. Another benefit of this software is that it can automatically assign a priority rating of 1 through 8 to any call based on pre-established criteria. Recent studies have shown that response time from police usually does not become an issue as long as callers are informed "up front" what to expect. With that knowledge

our dispatchers can inform callers and direct officers to the highest priority calls first. The system tracks 90 different types of calls but in an effort to display some statistically meaningful data, response times were collected for 6 types of calls over a 12 month period ending December 31, 2000. These numbers will illustrate the different responses to calls of differing priority or nature.

Some of the selected call types are those that citizens would normally expect at least a somewhat expedited time response from a patrol officer while some are of a lower priority nature. The calls selected for study included personal injury accidents, fights in progress, general noise complaints, shots fired or heard, suspicious persons, and shoplifting. High priority calls are generally associated with a potentially life threatening situation whereas a complaint to investigate a crime or incident which has long since ended will rank much lower in priority. While we strive to serve each citizen request in a timely manner we believe the public understands that some complaints may not be addressed as rapidly as others.

For all 6 types of calls studied the average response time was 4.9 minutes from the time the call is received by the dispatcher until a patrol officer arrives on the scene. Depending on the available manpower, weather, traffic, driving distance for the dispatched units, total numbers of calls already being investigated and the seriousness of those calls, it is possible that some non-priority calls may not be serviced by a patrol officer for at least 15 min. or even longer under unusually busy conditions. Average response time to a personal injury accident during 2000 was 2.4 minutes. Fight in progress calls and shots fired or heard had average response times of 3.4 minutes and 3.5 minutes respectively. Reports of suspicious persons had an average response time of 4.4 minutes while a noise complaint; a loud stereo for example, had an average response time of 7.2 minutes. The average time for all shoplifting calls during 2000 was 8.4 minutes. Usually when the police department is called about a shoplifting complaint a suspect has already been apprehended by a store security officer and is being detained at the store without problems.

During 2000 a large number of officers participated in several special traffic projects that were funded both state and federally. Several of these special projects were directed toward seatbelt compliance and others were directed toward O.W.I. enforcement. Partially as a result of these special projects that were worked "off duty" by these officers the police department was able to increase traffic enforcement substantially over previous years. These projects not only raised the awareness of the general public and encouraged compliance but they also had the effect of increasing overall traffic enforcement, even among officers who were not directly involved in the projects. Officers Tim Payne, Brad Bishop, Neil Dale, Chris Broderick, and Chris McCain were, in that order, the top five patrol officers in total O.W.I. arrests during the year with a combined total of 224.

Patrol Command Staff

Captain Anthony Roswarski

Lt. Jeanette L. Bennett

Lt. Larry Danaher

Lt. Christopher Weaver

Sgt. James D. Roush

Sgt. John W. Withers

Sgt. Kurt A. Wolf

Sgt. Jerry Jarrard

Sgt. Tom Rankin

Sgt. Bob Baumgartner

REAR Left to Right: J. Robbins, J. Clark, B. Bishop, B.T. Brown, P. Dempster, S. McCoy, P. Huff
CENTER Left to Right: R. Petillo, G. McDaniel, B. McDole (not shown), N. Schmitt, N. Dale, P. Flannelly
FRONT Left to Right: T. Kenner, C. Broderick, M. Roberts, D. Cole, T. Payne

STANDING REAR Left to Right, D. Hughes, M. Thayer, R. Dennis, M. Devine, S. Pierce, S. Bittles
CENTER Left to right: J. Wells, J.R. Hale, E. Himes, T. Bordenet, J. Quesenbery,
FRONT Left to Right: T. Maxson, S. Galloway, R. Welcher, J. Sutton, S. Sherry

REAR Left to Right: J. Clyde, B. Presley, R. Domkowski, J. VanHorn, J. Becker, B. Curwick, Sgt Roush
CENTER Left to Right: P. Amos, J. Yestrebsky, M. McIver, M.A. Roberts, R. Brown, B. Baker, R. Lewandowski, D. Cleavenger
FRONT Left to Right: Sgt. Wolf, J. Rainey, J. Cheever, M. Haan, C. McCain

Traffic Report

T raffic enforcement, accident investigation, traffic studies, and record keeping pertaining to traffic matters are a function of the Patrol Division Traffic section. Lt. Steve Hartman was named commander of the Traffic Section in May. Sgt. Max Smith, Officer Richard Dexter, and Chief Traffic Clerk Kelly Fohr are the other members of the Traffic Section. Both Sgt. Smith and Officer Dexter are certified Accident Reconstructionists. The goal of the Traffic section is to promote the free and safe flow of pedestrian and vehicular traffic throughout the city.

Some of the specific duties of the Traffic section fall into the following categories.

Records: Records of all parking violations, traffic crash reports, infractions, ordinance violations, bicycle licenses, and taxi cab inspections are kept by the Traffic section. Information is computerized, and data can be searched and cross referenced by numerous criteria such as location, time, date, driver information, owners or by other means.

Safety: Traffic safety is advanced in local schools and community civic groups by educational presentations. The Traffic section also administers the School Crossing Guard program as well as providing training to officers of the department on traffic law and safety updates.

Liaison: The Traffic section acts as liaison with local, state, and federal traffic safety and planning agencies including, Area Plan and Indiana Department of Transportation. The Traffic section addresses public questions concerning traffic problem areas and handles complaints of various traffic related ordinance violations. Traffic crash data is charted and recorded. Information compiled by the Traffic section is often reported along with specific recommendations to the Traffic Commission, Common Council, Engineers Office and Board of Public Works and Safety.

As a service to the citizens of Greater Lafayette the Police Department provides Vehicle Identification verification checks at no cost. This is a service for which many agencies charge up to $5. During 2000 our department provided 2499 such checks.

Traffic Personnel

Lt. Steven L. Hartmen
Traffic Section Commander

Sgt. Max D. Smith
Accident Reconstruction

Officer Richard W. Dexter
Hit & Run Investigator

Chief Traffic Clerk Kelly Fohr

Traffic Enforcement

Since 1990 when there were 91,706 vehicles registered in Tippecanoe County our department has worked hard to keep pace with growing traffic congestion. During 1995 the number of registered vehicles increased to 103,596. More than 107,000 vehicles were registered in Tippecanoe County during 1998 and nearly 110,000 vehicles were registered in Tippecanoe County during 2000. Police response to this growth has been increased enforcement of traffic codes.

Enforcement action is generally accepted as a means to reduce traffic accidents. Simply put, when the motoring public expects enforcement they drive slower and more cautiously. While the amount of enforcement is important the amount in relation to the vehicles using the road is even more important. For example, 10 enforcement contacts in a population of only 100 drivers would amount to a significant percent of the total and it would be expected that some moderation of driving practices would result. Those same 10 traffic stops would be much less significant in a population of 10000 drivers.

A thriving economy brings additional traffic into our city from outlying areas for employment, shopping, entertainment or social reasons. Additionally there are thousands of extra vehicles belonging to Purdue students who reside with-in Tippecanoe County during the school year but whose vehicles are registered elsewhere. When motorists complain that traffic seems worse than it did a few years ago it is not their imagination.

Traffic law enforcement is viewed by the public as one of the most common tasks associated with the police department. The high profile nature of a traffic stop is a reminder to all motorists to obey the rules of the road. Increasing traffic volume creates many challenges for both motorists and police officers charged with enforcement of the traffic laws. We consider traffic safety a partnership between the motoring public and ourselves. Drivers must share responsibility for a system that strives to move large numbers of people in both a safe and efficient manner.

During 2000 the Lafayette Police Department took substantial steps to increase traffic enforcement. Participation in several state and federally funded traffic projects was helpful in meeting our objectives of greater enforcement. As a result of the success we demonstrated during those projects the department was awarded a $2000 grant by the Governor's Council on Impaired and Dangerous driving. That money purchased 5 additional portable breath test instruments for the department.

The chart on the following page lists traffic arrests for 2000 broken down by the most common kinds of charges. Total numbers include felony, misdemeanor, and infraction charges. Results of the previous five years are also shown for comparison.

Traffic Tickets Issued by Type

Type of Violation	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Reckless Driving	43	85	80	146	194	26
Leaving the Scene	129	140	141	170	132	160
All Alcohol Related Traffic Charges	166	299	302	514	273	477
Driving While Suspended	300	443	544	296	350	673
Speeding	494	1074	1033	861	1341	2125
Disregarding Signal	136	195	227	206	269	382
Disregarding Stop Sign	93	184	202	128	118	260
Other State and Local Traffic Violations	878	1097	1374	1718	1501	3898
TOTAL	**2277**	**3550**	**3942**	**4046**	**4178**	8001
Written Warnings	1864	1479	1794	1994	2257	4392
Notice To Repair Defective Vehicle	665	603	766	519	293	720
Grand Total	*4806*	*5632*	*6502*	*6559*	*6728*	*13,113*

Vehicles Towed During 2000

Reason towed	Number Towed
15 Day Violation	152
5 Day Violation	42
Expired/No Plate	112
Private Property 4 Hour Violation	407
Abandoned	81
Driver Arrested/Ticketed	773
Improperly Parked	28
Investigation	45
Stolen Vehicle	21
Traffic Hazard	32
Total	**1693**

Parking Tickets Issued and Paid in 2000

The police department issued 1174 Parking tickets during the past year. At the end of December 595 of those had been paid through the City Clerks' office for a total of $5791 in fines collected. In addition 1312 Five and Fifteen Day Notices were issued during the year. Fifteen percent of the vehicles that were tagged with 5 & 15 day notices were later towed. These ordinances are used to regulate the storage of disabled or unused vehicles on the city streets as well as on private property. The vigorous enforcement of those two ordinances improves the quality of life in neighborhoods. Abandoned and inoperable vehicles that have become eyesores might otherwise sit for years.

Parking Tickets by Violation Type
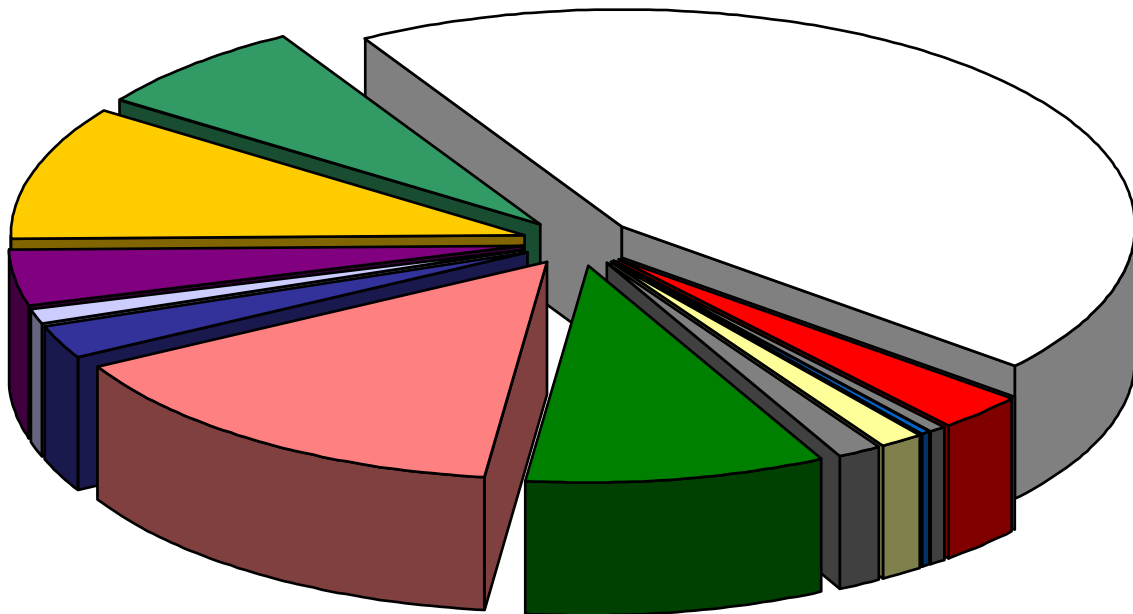
- Blocking Alley
- Blocking Driveway
- Farmers Market Reserved
- Handicap
- Other
- Prohibited Zone
- Private Property Parking
- Blocking Crosswalk
- Blocking Sidewalk
- Fire Lane, or Fire Plug
- Left of Center
- No Park Zone or Yellow Curb
- 79-14

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
1995 THROUGH 2000

	95	96	97	98	99	00
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	3655	3716	3792	4183	4501	4408
Property Damage	3153	3155	3264	3559	3921	3796
Personal Injury	502	561	528	624	580	612
Number of injured	720	760	737	896	837	851
Number of Fatal Crashes	0	3	3	2	1	7
Number of Persons Killed	0	3	3	2	3	7
TOTAL ALCOHOL INVOLVED ACCIDENTS	142	189	111	138	165	142
Persons Injured	30	31	36	55	40	44
Persons Killed	0	1	0	0	3	5
TOTAL PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS	33	32	9	11	37	37
Pedestrians Injured	30	31	8	10	32	36
Pedestrians Killed	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL BICYCLE ACCIDENTS	19	20	20	27	48	47
Persons Injured	14	17	15	22	22	29
Persons Killed	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL MOPED ACCIDENTS	11	8	15	13	6	12
Persons Injured	8	3	11	13	6	10
Persons Killed	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENTS	27	31	24	30	32	22
Total Injured	18	25	17	22	10	12
Total Killed	0	4	0	1	0	1
TOTAL HIT AND RUN ACCIDENTS	498	607	583	534	761	687
On Street	346	452	400	351	501	474
Off Street/Private Parking	152	156	183	183	260	213
Hit and Runs Cleared	139	194	176	110	208	185

SWAT

The Lafayette Police Department Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team began 2000 with increased training readiness as its guiding objective. The increased training initiatives are in the areas of:

- ➢ **Hostage Rescue Training**
- ➢ **Immediate Action Drills**
- ➢ **MP-5 Operator Training**
- ➢ **Response to School Violence**

Hostage rescue drills, both team and individual skills have been honed through scenario-based training using simulations. This training has been accomplished with the following individual skills evaluated; critical thinking, tactical decision-making, leadership, shot selection, and problem solving. Training scenarios involve the use of non-police personnel to better replicate response officers might see from citizens they serve.

Immediate action drills have been established, and standards set by Captain Roswarski, Operations Commander, in the "*Critical Incident*" Command System. As the department's expert on school violence, Captain Roswarski has set response standards and tactical team members have trained to those standards. With school violence occurring throughout the nation tactical team members are training to respond to such situations using immediate response tactics to reduce the lose of life in such situations. Training includes scenario-based training and tabletop exercises in preparation for such an incident.

Team members are completing MP-5 weapons training for four MP-5 operators. The full implementation of this weapon system gives the SWAT team a tactical advantage with the increased tactical option that it offers.

The Lafayette SWAT Team sent 9 of 12 team members to formal schools this year. The use of formal schooling, team training, and individual training best provide for a strong blend of professional development to provide a wide array of tactical skills for the SWAT Team. The success of any specialized team such as SWAT has always depended, to a great deal, on the ability of the team to function as a highly unified team. The mission of providing a tactical response to situations demanding highly specialized skills continues to be met by the Lafayette SWAT team.   Training and mission readiness continue to be a priority for the future

Other training initiatives during the past calendar year were:

- Rapid deployment training
- Tabletop exercise
- Open area searches
- Leadership
- Warrant service
- Bus and car assaults

- Barricade situations
- Firearms proficiency
- Sniping incidents
- Natural disasters
- Firearms training
- Less lethal munitions
- Downed citizens rescues

Formal training schools attended in 2000:

Rapid Deployment Training

MP-5 Instructors School

MP-5 Operators School

Warrant Service School

Instructor Development School

Dade County SWAT School

The Lafayette SWAT Team roster for 2000 consisted of the following individuals:

Captain Tony Roswarski (Operations Commander)

Sergeant Don Roush (Team Commander)

Officer Rick Welcher

Officer Jeff Clark

Officer Pat Flannelly

Officer Tim Payne

Officer Bragg McDole

Officer Mike Roberts

Officer Neil Dale

Officer Jeff Rooze

Officer Bob Brown

Officer Pat Dempster

Officer Brad Bishop

LPD SWAT

Lafayette Police Department Swat Team: pictured left to right, Captain Tony Roswarski, Officer Pat Flannelly, Officer Mike Roberts, Sgt. Don Roush, Officer Brad Bishop, Officer RickWelcher, Officer Pat Dempster, Officer Jeff Clark, Officer Neil Dale, Officer Brad Curwick, Officer Tim Payne.

T.I.P. Team

The Lafayette Police Department Tactical Intervention Platoon (TIP) was formed in 1999, shortly after officers responded to Purdue University when the Purdue women's basketball team won the NCAA tournament. That civil disturbance brought to light the necessity for a more modern, better equipped team that could deal with any civil disturbance in Lafayette or adjoining areas.

A TIP Team was formed and consisted of fifteen officers, a team commander, and an assistant commander. We received training from Lieutenant Mishler of the Indiana State Police, as he coordinated all TIP training for the state police. Our team practiced with the Indiana State Police team from the local post on three occasions. Lieutenant Steve Hartman, team commander, attended a Civil Disturbance Control Seminar conducted by Captain Fourkiller of the Kokomo Police Department.

The LPD TIP team practiced three times in 2000, focusing primarily on formations and movements. Some members also trained with less lethal munitions, and all team members experienced working in tear gas. As with any specialized team, our goal is to function as a cohesive unit with clearly defined objectives, able to adapt to any situation evolving into a civil disturbance. Our goal is to avoid taking action if possible, but if necessary we can take decisive action by use of reasonable force to disperse a crowd.

The LPD TIP Team was activated three times in 2000 and placed on "stand by" another time. We were called to Purdue University on March 23 after the Purdue men's basketball team beat Gonzaga in the NCAA tournament. We also activated the TIP Team on March 25 in the event of a Purdue men's basketball win over Wisconsin. The TIP Team was also activated during the Purdue football season during the last game of the year versus Indiana, which resulted in a Rose Bowl berth. In all three of these events, only once did we have to physically move a crowd and there were no altercations or injuries.

Although our only experiences in 2000 were with sporting event celebrations, the TIP Team is able to handle many types of disturbances including:

>**Passive Resistor Protests**
>**Labor Disputes (picketing)**
>**Race Riot**
>**Legal Demonstrations (KKK rally)**
>**Correctional Institution (county jail)**
>**Sporting Event Celebration**

The Lafayette TIP Team roster for 2000 consisted of the following individuals:

Capt. Tony Roswarski (Operations Commander)
Lt. Steve Hartman (Team Commander)
Sgt. Bob Baumgartner (Assistant Commander)

Officer Dennis Cole
Officer Perry Amos
Officer Tom Maxson
Officer Paul Huff
Officer Yestrebsky
Officer Brian Brown
Officer Scott McCoy
Officer Nathan Schmitt
Officer Chris Broderick
Officer Pat Dempster
Officer Brad Bishop
Officer Joe Clyde
Officer Greg McDaniel
Officer Jeromy Rainey
Officer John Townsend

Field Training Officer Program

The FTO Program is an in-service training program for newly appointed police officers. The training conducted in the program has been adapted from the *Field Training Officers Course* at the Institute of Police Technology and Management, Northwestern University, which is regarded as one of the top programs in the country.

Recruits spend about one month working inside police headquarters before they are allowed to ride in a marked police unit. During that month they receive training in a number of areas: Criminal and traffic law, City Ordinances, Department policy and Procedure, City Orientation, Firearms, Emergency Vehicle Operations (EVOC), and Defensive Tactics which is part of a state mandated 40 hour pre-basic requirement that all officers must fulfill. Recruits are also familiarized with radio dispatching and records keeping in the Records Section.

Once this basic training is completed the recruits begin training in the field. They are assigned to a Primary FTO and then rotate to other FTO's on a monthly basis. At some point the program is interrupted when the recruit attends the twelve-week training program at the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy. After graduation from the academy the recruit resumes his field training at whatever point he left. The timing of the Academy attendance during the field training varies depending on available class space and schedules of the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy.

Once a recruit begins to meet department standards in all phases of their training they are released from the program and turned over to the Uniform Division Commander for a regular duty assignment.

Field Training Officers are selected from the Uniform Division with the approval of the department administration. They must meet the following criteria:

They must be morally upright in both their personal and professional lives.
They must be model officers in both quality and quantity of their work.
They must be skilled instructors of others.
They must be loyal to the Lafayette Police Department in word and deed.

During 2000 the FTO program was expanded to include the investigative division. Four Detectives were selected to join the FTO program and Lieutenant David Payne was selected to provide the program with guidance at the command level from that division. His duties are to assist the existing FTO coordinators with the Investigative division's curriculum, recruit assignments, recruit progress & assessment.

This step will broaden the initial training from one that was exclusively related to the patrol function of the department. Recruits will develop a better understanding of basic investigative techniques as well gaining knowledge that will help them conduct preliminary investigations and written reports that will benefit the investigator ultimately assigned to a case. Also included as goals of the program are better interviews during preliminary investigations, trial readiness, and improved communications between the Patrol Division and the Investigative Division.

Introduction of the recruit officer to these advanced skills during his first year on the department will provide an excellent foundation upon which the recruit will build his investigative habits. Overall efficiency and productivity will increase with emphasis on professionalism and good fundamental investigative techniques.

2000 Field Training Officers and Administrators

Field Training Officer Administrator
Captain Anthony Roswarski

Program Coordinators
Lt. David Payne – Investigative Division
Sergeant Kurt A. Wolf - Patrol
Sergeant John W. Withers – Patrol

Field Training Officers

Michael P. McIver	T. Perry Amos
John A. Yestrebsky	Thomas D. Maxson
John W. Wells	Ernie D. Himes
Matthew F. Devine	Mark E. Thayer
David R. Hughes	G. Neil Dale
Tony A. Kenner	A. Scott Mccoy
Patrick J. Flannelly	Brian T. Brown
Detective Cecil Johnson	Detective Brad A. Hayworth
Detective Christopher T. Downard	Detective Jeffery S. Rooze

Recruits Trained During 2000

Christopher A. Covert	Jacob W. Baxter
Christopher G. Jarrett	Richard J. Murphy
Scott M. Anderson	Jason S. Savage

Lafayette Police Reserves

T he Lafayette Police Reserves continued to be an important asset for the Police Department during 2000. The current Reserve Program was established in 1971 and several of the charter members of that group had been members of a preceding group called The Police Auxiliary. Several of the members have remained active in the organization for more than 20 years. With the retirement of Police Lieutenant James J. DesEnfants in April 2000 the operation of the reserve program was assigned to Lt. Steve Hartman.

The dedication and volunteer spirit of these citizen volunteers bring them to the aid of the police department, often under difficult conditions such as inclement weather. Much of the expense of serving as a reserve officer is at the expense of the individual reservists. Reserve officers must attend a forty-hour pre-basic course before being allowed to work on the street with other officers. Reserve Officers routinely receive training in a variety of police subjects, including but not limited to firearms, use of force, and traffic control.

They perform difficult assignments with little thought of community recognition. Anyone who has ever driven through Lafayette following a Purdue home football game should appreciate the manner in which traffic is kept flowing with the aid of our Reserve Officers. Reserve Officers are an important extension to the police presence at such events as the Colt World Series, Purdue football game traffic control, the Tippecanoe County Fair, annual Christmas parade and other large community events. Reserve Officers are encouraged to ride with full time officers as time permits, and Reserve Officers may be able to work alone after a lengthy training process.

Current Reserve Officer Roster

Name	Appointment Date	Name	Appointment Date
Richard Ashcraft	05/08/96	Robert Balser	05/08/96
Robert Barker, Chief	06/06/68	Russell Bible	06/06/68
Robert L. Brown	08/15/75	John Maxson	09/26/66
Robert Schoonover	07/01/56	John Shedd	12/01/66
Edward Sheets	01/01/72	Wayne Snider	01/01/69
Mark A. Thomas	05/08/96	Frank Clark	09/01/00
Brian Phillips	10/01/00	Sean Leshney	09/01/00

Administrative Services Division

Service is the middle name of this division. It provides services to both the department and to the public. Some of the services provided by this division, such as Communications, result in and from direct interaction with the public. For example, communications technicians answer well over 100 phone calls from the public each day. Other functions, such as Personnel, have little direct interaction with the public but serve the needs of the organization through recruitment and hiring procedures. Training is also a function that serves the needs of the department. While it involves little public interaction it ultimately benefits the public at large by creating a well-trained police department.

This division consists of 5 sworn officers and twenty-four civilian employees. Captain Kevin W. Gibson, who is responsible for all operations of the division, is a twenty-two year veteran of the police department and has been involved with the Administrative Services division at all levels for more than fifteen years. He has supervised the division since 1989. Lieutenant Isidore H. "Chico" Hatke is a seventeen-year police veteran who has been assigned to the division for the past five years. His primary duties fall within several functional areas including training, public education and outreach, and records. Sergeant R. Q. Robinson is a twenty-five year veteran of LPD and has been assigned to the division for the past four years. His primary duty responsibility falls within the functional areas of property control, and human resources but has duties within other functional areas as well. Officer Frank Schmidt, an eleven year LPD officer was assigned to the division during the past year and acts as the Assistant Systems Administrator. Officer Barry Richard has been the department DARE officer since the inception of the program in 1995 at which time he had sixteen years experience as a patrol officer.

The Division is divided into a *Human Resources Section* and an *Auxiliary Services Section*. The Auxiliary Services Section is further divided into the following three functional areas: Records, Communications, and Property Control. The Human Resources Section is, likewise, subdivided into several functional areas including Training, Personnel, Community Relations, and Internal Affairs. Duty assignments in this division are made across sections and each member of the division may have some assignments in all sections or functional areas. The following pages explain the duties and programs associated with the various functions of the division and summarize the work performed for the year.

Captain Kevin W. Gibson, Division Commander

Lieutenant Chico Hatke

Sergeant Quentin Robinson

Tech. Frank Schmidt

Records Report for 2000

As the name suggests, Records is responsible for processing and maintaining information generated and collected by the police department. With a staff consisting of a Chief Records Clerk and six other Records Clerks information is sorted, compiled, filed, stored and retrieved from a variety of sources for a number of uses.

Records Clerks are the first to interact with citizens who come to headquarters to make complaints or seek information. The Records Section is, quite literally, the "front door" of the Lafayette Police Department.

Besides processing and maintaining reports, Records Clerks are responsible for a wide variety of other tasks. Those include, but are not limited to, answering phone calls and mail requests for information, preparing the FBI Monthly Uniform Crime Reports, and doing record checks for our department as well as other Criminal Justice agencies, Business, Industry, and the Military.

Records Clerks perform fingerprinting for those arrested as well as other persons who need fingerprints taken for security clearances, immigration, handgun permits or other reasons. Records Clerks take both adult and juvenile arrest photographs and they can assist officers in compiling photo line-ups. Records personnel also assist LPD Officers or officers from other departments and agencies by locating case reports or other information. They gather and reproduce information for the Prosecutors office, process all cab drivers for taxi permits, notarize statements and other documents, and maintain inventory and stock of office supplies for the Department.

A new, computerized Records Management System, (RMS for short) which ties all 4 police agencies in Tippecanoe County together with one large database was installed in late 1999 and the first several months of 2000 were spent in training as well as catching up with data entry as a result of time lost during the conversion to the new system.

Designed to eliminate much of the day-to-day paperwork, which formerly faced police officers and records personnel the system was further fine tuned and its' use fully integrated into the department during 2000. After more than a year of use this system has proven the utility of a fully computerized Records Management System. The positive as well as the negative aspects of using such a system has been an educational experience for all involved.

Summary of Selected Activity	1997	1998	2000
Adult Photos Taken	588	722	524
Juvenile Arrest Photos Taken	182	192	177
Applications for Handgun Licenses	281	282	311
Correspondence Sent	301	334	310
Records Checks	6,461	4009	3573
Case Reports Processed	14,714	13684	16408
Arrest Reports Processed	4,162	3039	5809
Taxi Permits	n/a	n/a	34
Total Case Load	**18,876**	**16,723**	**22,217**

Records Personnel

Chief Records Clerk
Helen Hession

Seated left to right: Carrie Cochran, Phyllis Austin
Standing left to right: Stacey Mabbitt, Stephanie Flick, Pennie Johnson

"In fond memory"
Deleca "Dee" A. Yarno
1945-2000

Communications Report for 2000

The Communications Section is the nerve center of the entire Police Department. Its' importance cannot be understated. The very lives of both police officers and citizens often depend on the response of Communications Technicians. Communications personnel set the initial tone of the contacts that citizens have with the Police Department and as a result much of the public satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their local police service can be traced to that initial interaction.

It could easily take more than this full page to list all of the individual duties performed by communications technicians. They can, however, be generalized and broken down into three primary categories. First, Communications Technicians answer and process all incoming calls to both the police and fire departments, including everything from non-emergency business calls to 911 emergency calls, security and fire alarms. Secondly, either police or fire units are dispatched where needed. Finally, information is entered into and retrieved from the CAD (Computer Aided Dispatch) System and a second computer system known as the IDACS & NCIC Terminal.

In addition, Communications Technicians are expected to monitor 28 Cameras placed throughout City Hall and Riehle Plaza along with nearly 40 bank and business alarms that are wired directly to the dispatch center. An up to date street index for both the fire and police service is maintained by our Communications Technicians as well as an up to date Roll-o-dex containing many after hours emergency call numbers for businesses throughout the city.

The CAD system has several built in capabilities to make dispatching more efficient and also to enhance the safety for officers dispatched on specific calls. Information from callers is entered into the CAD system by any one of 4 dispatchers working at any one time. The details of each active call can be observed at each of the four CAD stations giving each dispatcher an over-all view of all activity. The CAD screens are also available to all command personnel at their individual workstations though out the department. Command staff and administrators can use the CAD system to view ongoing activity or to use its' reporting capability in gathering information from the system. . Any number of different reports can be generated based on types of calls or locations of calls. A commander or administrator might, for example, want a report on the number of vandalism calls in a specific local over a specific length of time. Having this report capability allows commanders to make decisions on how many units might be assigned to a specific area during a specific time period.

By providing this overview of all activity and automatically keeping track of which police and fire units are free the system aids dispatchers in efficiently selecting units to be dispatched on a specific call. The computer automatically records all times associated with a given call. A built in safety feature of CAD is the Time Flag which alerts a dispatcher when there has been no contact with an officer on a call after a pre-determined length of time. The flag prompts the dispatcher to check the well being of that officer.

* The Uniform Division section of this report provides additional information concerning the CAD system and overall numbers of calls received during the year.

The following chart graphically demonstrates the hourly ebb and flow of calls received throughout the day. The first bar on the far-left side of the graph indicates the first hour of the day beginning at midnight and ending at 12:59AM. These figures are based on times shown for all calls that have been entered into the CAD system during 2000. This chart represents all 67,353 calls received and handled by the Communications section during 2000.

Calls for Service by Hour of Day
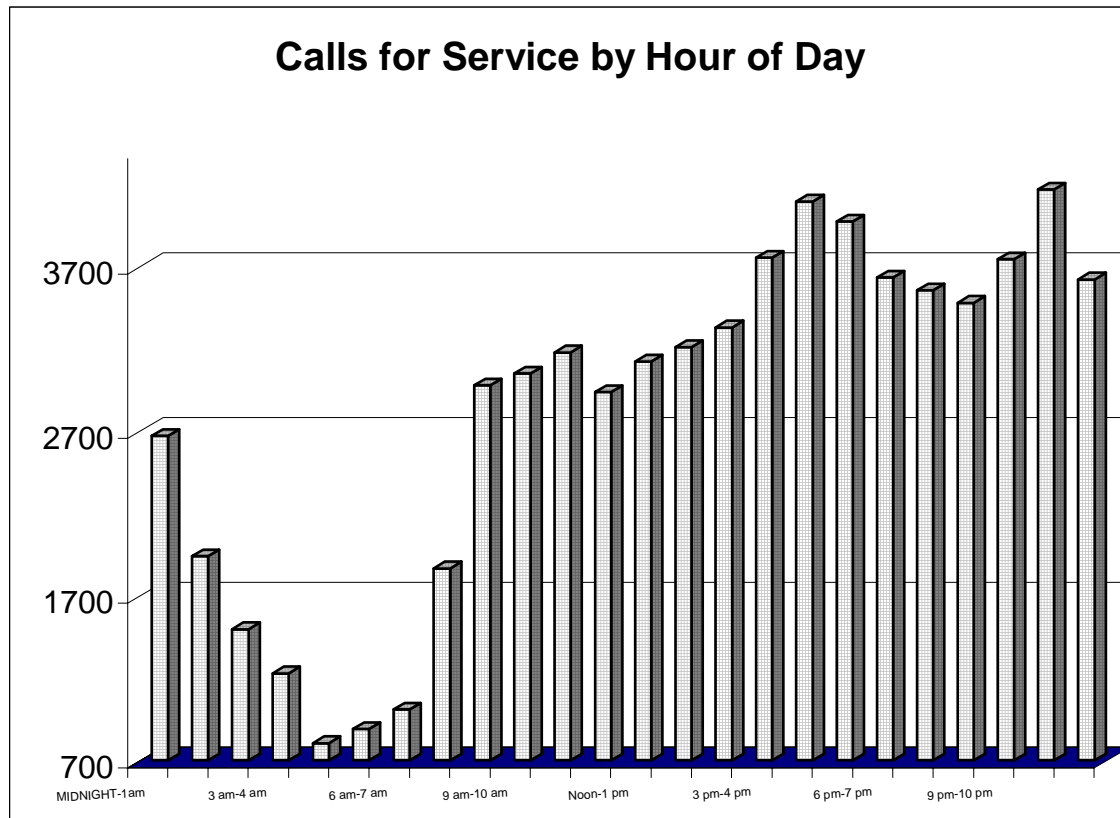
This chart illustrates several figures that are noteworthy for commanders and administrators. The overall number of calls handled during the first six hours of the day is much less than during any other segment of the day. Between midnight and five a.m. we see a steadily declining number of calls. Two spikes of greatly increased requests for service are noted during the day. The first peaking around 10:00AM and lasting about 2 hours and the second and most demanding time peak beginning around 4:00PM and then dropping back after 6:00PM. When compared to the figures from 1997 we see that each of the daily hours holds their same relative position in activity, which indicates that the peaks and valleys shown are fairly reliable predictors of future demands for service.

Formerly dispatchers were required to hand count different colored cards in five categories at the end of each day and placed the results on a monthly tally sheet. With the exception of keeping track of I.D.A.C.S computer messages on a daily basis the CAD system has automated all remaining record keeping. The following table provides a comparison of the total workload in the Dispatch Center for 1997, 1998, and 2000.

Summary of Radio Calls	1997	1998	2000
Number of E-911 Calls	14,571*	16,808*	20,166*
Number of Police Calls	64,787	64,728	61,829
Fire, Medical, & Other **	3,298	6,500	5,524
Total Calls handled by the Dispatch Center	68,085	71,228	67,353

* Classified by CAD according to the nature of the call, some E-911 call numbers are reflected in Fire Calls for Service and the remainder into Police calls for service or Other Calls. This figure (**) includes any Fire Department call, medical assistance, Animal Control or general announcements such as street closings weather or other general information dispatched to either police or fire units. The Tippecanoe County Sheriffs Department now dispatches almost all Animal Control calls.

Not included in the dispatch summary are the thousands of computer messages that were sent or received by dispatchers over the IDACS/NCIC computer system. Those messages are no longer counted but the most recent figures available from 1998 suggest over 45,000 such messages have been handled annually in dispatch during recent years.

Community Relations

The Lafayette Police Department seeks to provide the best possible police service to the Lafayette community. In our efforts to become a part of the community and not apart from it we have developed several community outreach programs. Included in our community outreach are the D.A.R.E. Program, Citizens Academy, College Intern Law Enforcement Program, and Community Education & Outreach.

Each of these programs gives officers the opportunity to interact with a variety of citizens in a positive atmosphere where education and understanding can be fostered. This interaction is structured so as to cast the officer in a role of instructor or teacher as opposed to that of an enforcer.

Through our Community Education efforts alone nearly 5500 citizens attended various tours, and educational programs provided by the department. Those attending this wide variety of presentations ranged from pre-school to seniors and students to professionals.

This represents a large number of people who might not otherwise have the opportunity to speak with a police officer in person and during positive circumstances. The variety of instruction allows for feedback from a wide spectrum of the community, allowing members of the Lafayette Police Department to make adjustments to the police role in the community allowing for significant improvements in our commitment to the community we serve.

These programs provide positive contact between officers and the citizens they serve. Officers often receive feedback from program participants on the needs of the community. These officers were then able to more effectively address those needs while performing their duties.

At the same time citizens received a greater understanding of the Department's role in the community. By exposing citizens to the Department in an educational atmosphere we can build trust in the Department as a community service organization.

Members of the Patrol or Administrative Services Divisions routinely provide tours to the Police Department and City Hall. The majority of those are not listed below. Groups of that nature can be as small as 8 or 10 persons or as large as 30. Through the year the department averages about one larger tour per month. Peak months for tours of City Hall seem to be at the end of the school year when LPD becomes a popular "field trip" destination for local classes. Up to 500 persons may have participated in these tours during 2000. In addition to the programs listed below the DARE program reached over 600 students in the Lafayette area.

Public Programs Presented by LPD Officer During 2000

Topic of Subject	Presenter	Location	# Attended
Crisis Preparedness	Capt. Roswarski/ Sgt. Roush	Miller School	20
Police as a Career	Lt. Hatke	McCutcheol H. S.	175
Crisis Preparedness	Capt. Roswarski/ Sgt. Roush	Tecumseh Middle School	80
Crisis Preparedness	Capt. Roswarski/Sgt. Roush	Central Catholic H. S.	35
Juvenile Shoplifting	Off. Thayer	CFRC	12
School Violence	Capt. Roswarski	Sunnyside Middle School	15
Safety and Awareness	Lt. Hatke	Burberry Apt's.	12
Safety and Awareness	Lt. Hatke	Katherine Weil Center	5
Tiger Cub Scouts	Off. Cheever	Tour	9
Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	The Trails	90
Juvenile Shoplifting	Off. Thayer	CFRC	12
Safety	Off. Richard	Scouts	15
Crisis Preparedness	Capt. Roswarski/ B.T. Brown	Vinton School	30
Crisis Preparedness	Capt. Roswarski/ B.T.Brown	Earhart School	50
Workplace Violence	Lt. Hatke	Family Services	20
Safety and Awareness	Lt. Hatke	Family Services	60
Police as a Career	Lt. Hatke	East Tipp Middle School	17
Police as a Career	Lt. Hatke	Harrison H. S.	170
Crisis Preparedness	Capt. Roswarski/ Sgt. Roush	Miami School	40
Safety and Child I/D	Off. Richard	Cole Elementary	500
Workplace Violence	Capt. Roswarski/ Lt. Hatke	Purdue University	52
Crisis Preparedness	Capt. Roswarski/ Lt. Hatke	Purdue University	125
Crisis Preparedness	Capt. Roswarski/ Sgt. Roush	Murdock School	40
Crisis Preparedness	Capt. Roswarski/ Roush/B.T.Brown	Washington School	30
D.A.R.E.	Off. Richard	TOYS-R-US	75
Dealing w/Irate People	Lt. Hatke	Katherine Weil Center	90
Crisis Preparedness	Capt. Roswarski	Edgelea School	40
Officer Friendly/Safety	Off. Himes	YMCA	11
Senior Citizens Safety	Capt. Roswarski	Cornerstone Baptist Chu	30
Police as Your Friend	Lt. Hatke	Tippecanoe Child Care	20
Police as a Career	Lt. Hatke	Central Catholic H. S.	52
Safety Two Day Event	Off. Richard	Tippecanoe Mall	1000
Safety	Off. Richard	West Point Fire Dept.	20
Tour	Off. Richard	HQ	40
Drugs	Off. Richard	White Co. Alternative Sch	10
Tour	Off. Richard	HQ	35
Juvenile Shoplifting	Off. Thayer	CFRC	15
Fraud	Lt. Hatke	Kiwanis/MCL	15
Decision Making	Lt. Hatke	Harrison H. S.	385
Police as a Career	Lt. Hatke	Jefferson H. S.	16
Fraud/Scams	Capt. Roswarski	Plumbers and Steamfitter	30
Women's Safety	Lt. Hatke	Judi Painter's	25

Juvenile Shoplifting	Off. Thayer	CFRC	14
Edgelea School	Lt. Hatke	Tour	45
Criminal Law	Off. Presley	Jefferson H. S.	18
Glen Acres School	Lt. Hatke	Tour	83
St. Lawrence School	Lt. Hatke	Tour	15
Crisis Preparedness	Capt. Roswarski/ Lt. Hatke	McCutcheol H. S.	46
Cub Scouts	Off. Clark	HQ	15
Safety for Elderly	Lt. Hatke	Tippecanoe Library	20
Police as a Career	Lt. Hatke	Harrison H. S.	300
Workplace Violence	Capt. Roswarski/ Lt. Hatke	Purdue University	48
Bank Fraud	Det. Rooze/ Det. Taul	At City Hall (5 occasions)	150
Bank Fraud	Det. Rooze/ Det. Taul	Bank & Trust Company(2 times)	80
Bank Fraud	Det. Rooze/ Det. Taul	Salin Bank	20
Bank Fraud	Det. Rooze/ Det. Taul	Lafayette Savings Bank	40
Neighborhood Issues	Sgt. Robinson	9th St. Hill Neighborhood Assn	10
Neighborhood Issues	Sgt. Robinson (2 occasions)	St. Mary Neighborhood Assn.	15
		Total Citizens Attending	**4432**

Sgt. John Withers conducting a "gang awareness" class to a group of Lafayette School Corporation staff members in October 2000.

Project DARE

Project DARE (*Drug Abuse Resistance Education*) is a collaborative effort by DARE certified law enforcement officers, educators, students, parents and the community to offer an educational program in the classroom with the goal of preventing or reducing drug abuse and violence among children and youth. The emphasis of the program is to help 5th grade students recognize and resist the many direct and subtle pressures that influence them to experiment with alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, inhalants or other drugs or to engage in violence. Drug Abuse Resistance Education, began in 1983 as a joint effort between the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District. D.A.R.E. programs have been a tremendous success and exist in all 50 states and a number of foreign countries.

Researchers have identified certain protective and social bonding factors in family, school and community that foster resiliency in young people for healthy, independent growth in spite of adverse conditions. The DARE program offers strategies to enhance those protective factors especially in those young people who might be at risk for substance abuse or other problem behaviors. Focus is placed on communication skills, self-esteem, empathy, decision-making, conflict resolution, sense of purpose and independence. Positive alternative activities to drug abuse and other destructive behavior are taught.

Officer Barry Richard who is a 21-year veteran of the Lafayette Police Department was appointed as the DARE Officer at the inception of the program in 1995. Due to his interaction with up to 600 5th graders each year Officer Richard may be the most recognizable police officer in the city.

During 2000 the Lafayette Dare Program received some positive recognition of a rather unusual nature. The Matchbox Toy Company replicated our DARE car and included the toy car in its product line. On a local level the toy became quite popular and was difficult to find in local stores.

D.A.R.E. Officer Barry Richard

Citizens' Police Academy

The Citizen Police Academy, a project begun in 1995 as an extension of the Community Policing Program, continued through another popular and successful year in 2000. It has continued to meet the goal of educating citizens regarding law enforcement activities in general and the Lafayette Police Department in particular.

The Citizens Academy is another example of positive interaction between officers of the department and those we serve. The Indiana General Assembly recognized our efforts during 1998 and declared the project has helped to "*foster trust and understanding between the Police Department and the general public, which makes our community a better and safer place to live.*"

Taught by police officers, the academy covers various aspects of law enforcement during the 10-week course. Topics include community policing, the role of the police officer in society, patrol operations, criminal investigations, juvenile laws, traffic accident investigation, laws of arrest, SWAT operations, juvenile crime, Narcotics investigations, use of force, police ethics, as well as several other areas of interest.

The academy has two sessions per year with an enrollment of 10-20 students in each session. One session is open to the general public and the other is limited to personnel of the Lafayette School Corporation. As part of the participation each academy student rides along in a police car with uniformed officers or detectives. Total ride-along time ranges from 8-24 hours per student.

The Lafayette Police Department is grateful for the enthusiastic participation by each and every academy participant. Much of the success enjoyed by this program is due to those citizens who have taken an interest in the program and sacrificed their own time in order to learn about local law enforcement from a perspective other than the one frequently presented in the popular media and entertainment industry. As with all good communication we have discovered we often gain as much from the participants as they learn from us.

Class 2000-1, March 22, 2000

Class 2000-2, October 25, 2000

Mr. Rick Hobbs was honored during March 2000 for his dedication and loyalty to the Lafayette Police Citizens Academy. Mr. Hobbs was instrumental in getting the Lafayette School Corporation involved on an annual basis.

2000 Citizens Academy Graduates

Class 2000-1

Diane Anders	Shelley Benner
Lorna Chase	Barbara Dilley
Beverly Emond	Theresa Hayes
Jeralyn Hufford	Tim Jones
Karen McCarter	Tammy Morman
Leah Rayls	Heather Regnier
Michelle Schneider	Laura Ward
Cheryl Whiteman	Ryan Yuill
Mike Kim	Yoland Ortega

Class 2000-2

Gary Boardman	Linda Boland
Chad Cahoon	Darlene DeLuca
Drew Heath	Robin McCarter
Kathryn Menzie	Barbara Nika
Ann O'Byrne	Jan Payne
Elaine Pearlman	Sandy Reed
Debbie Serie	Margaret Shields
Sharon Souligne	Madonna Starkey
Oneta Tolle	Cheryl Watson
Linda Watson	Blake Barker-Switzer
Ben Steiner	

Academy Instructors

Lt. Chico Hatke	Sgt. Quentin Robinson
Chief Gene Reed	Officer Barry Richard
Lt. Chris Weaver	Captain Anthony Roswarski
Sgt. Don Roush	Lt. William Stonebraker
Sgt. John Withers	Detective Chris Downard

2000 College Intern Program

For several years the Lafayette Police Department has sponsored internships for college students interested in law enforcement careers. Students from Purdue University, Ball State, Indiana State and others have taken advantage of this program. We feel that this program has been beneficial not only for the students and their universities but also for the department, for the community and for the law enforcement profession in general.

Through programs such as this one, students gain the benefit of practical application on top of the theory they are taught in class. Other benefits to the students include learning the complexities and routineness of specific jobs, gaining insight to themselves and the agency, gaining perspective on the world of work. For many of these students, this experience will not only solidify their interest in a law enforcement career in general, but also help them narrow down their general interest into the more specific kind of work they find interesting in the field.

The benefits to the Lafayette Police Department are as varied as the benefits to the students. The ability to observe and evaluate a student for possible job placement at a later date is one example. This aspect of the program has proven beneficial many times as former interns have applied at LPD at the conclusion of their education. During 2000 interns performed many hours of work in the Records Section performing tasks that allowed records clerks to address the challenges of changing from the old RMS program to an improved and expanded program. Without the valuable help they provided at no additional cost the change over period would have been considerably longer than it was.

Students routinely ask many questions. Someone asking "Why?" can be both challenging and educational. Such questions can sometimes cause an agency to re-evaluate policies or procedures with a positive result.

The community benefits from this program as well. Students are resources that do not tax an already straining public budget. The community benefits from the positive contact students have with clients. The intern program is a human bridge that has been established between the student, the academic institution, the criminal justice agency and the community.

The most significant change in the College Intern Program to occur during 2000 was the inclusion of the students into the Citizens Academy classes. Except for the summer term when no academy classes are offered all of the other students were able to add that valuable experience to the mix of activities they participated in while enrolled in the Intern Program.   Each intern continued to be assigned to Patrol, Detectives, Records, and Radio in order to gain insight into the operations of these segments of the police department.

Student Interns during 2000 were Mike Kim and Yolanda Ortega of Purdue University during the spring semester, Brice A. Teeter of Vincennes University during the summer term, and Blake A. Barker-Switzer and Benjamin L. Steiner of Purdue University during the fall semester.

Training

It is the philosophy of the Lafayette Police Department that the better trained an officer is, the better served the public will be. Anthropologist Margaret Mead once remarked that "*the world in which we are born is not the world in which we live, nor is it the world in which we will die.*" The science of law enforcement and the criminal justice system, in general, is constantly evolving and changing. As in any skilled occupation, training must be a continuing process, necessitated by changes in laws, in technology, and in the needs of the community.

Legislation, which took effect in 1993, requires all sworn police officers to receive a minimum of 16 hours of "in-service" training each year. This legislation also requires departments to report all training received by officers. Officers who fail to meet the minimum training requirement lose all arrest powers until the standard can be met. The Administrative Services Division holds the responsibility for arranging much, if not all, of this annual training for each member as well as the reporting of that information to the Indiana Law Enforcement Training Board.

This "In-Service" Training may be provided with-in the department by officers who are certified as instructors. It may also be done by outside organizations such as the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy or sponsored by some other group or agency. Officers may receive some training on a very informal basis such as "roll call training" or may attend a school or seminar. Specialized training can last from a few hours to a week or more.

New Officers, Eric Wallace and Chad Cahoon becoming familiar with their equipment.

Intra-departmental Training Done in 2000

January 31, 2000	Hostage Rescue	Practicum
January 31, 2000	Circuit Training	Practicum
February 1, 2000	Q & A Corner	Roll Call
February 23, 2000	DNA Evidence	Roll Call
February 24, 2000	Problem Solving $ Conflict Mgt.	Roll Call
March 20, 2000	Report Writing	Roll Call
March 20, 2000	Defensive Tactics I	Practicum
March 20, 2000	Ethics	Roll Call
March 20, 2000	Mis-feeds & Malfunctions	Practicum
March 20, 2000	Bombs	Roll Call
March 20, 2000	Use of Force	Roll Call
March 20, 2000	Building Searches	Practicum
March 26, 2000	Off Duty Weapon Shoot	Practicum
March 30, 2000	Building Searches	Practicum
April 4, 2000	Hostage Rescuing	Roll Call
April 4, 2000	Hostage Rescue Management	Roll Call
April 4, 2000	High Risk Warrant Service	Roll Call
April 25, 2000	April Range Qualifications	Practicum
May 23, 2000	May Range	Practicum
June 4, 2000	Intoxilizer Operators Update	Roll Call
June 24, 2000	Prisoner Seat Belt Policy	Roll Call
June 25, 2000	Prosecutors Update	Roll Call
June 27, 2000	June Range	Practicum
June 30, 2000	City Ordinance "Noise Control"	Roll Call
July 12, 2000	E.V.O.C.	Practicum
August 14, 2000	Sobriety Checkpoint	Roll Call
August 30, 2000	August Range	Practicum
September 7, 2000	Investigating Domestic Violence	Roll Call
September 11, 2000	Tippecanoe Network	Roll Call
September 12, 2000	Hartford house	Roll Call
September 14, 2000	RMS & Database Application	Roll Call
September 14, 2000	Policy Change: Merit Rules	Roll Call
September 26, 2000	September Range	Practicum
October 5, 2000	Active Shooter Tactics	Roll Call
October 16, 2000	Rapid Deployment	Roll Call
October 16, 2000	Crime Scene Management	Roll Call
October 16, 2000	Felony Stops	Practicum
October 16, 2000	Defensive Tactics II	Practicum
October 16, 2000	Domestic Violence	Roll Call
October 16, 2000	Blood Borne Pathogens	Roll Call
October 16, 2000	SID's & Shaken Baby	Roll Call
October 16, 2000	Search & Seizure	Roll Call
October 16, 2000	Hazardous Materials	Roll Call
November 2, 2000	Rapid Deployment	Roll Call
November 4, 2000	Vehicular & Felony Stops	Roll Call
November 16, 2000	Tip Team	Roll Call
November 27, 2000	Nov. Range Night Shoot	Practicum
November 28, 2000	Juvenile Detention Policy	Roll Call

Outside Schools and Training Attended During 2000

Training date	Attendees	Title of Training	Location/Sponsor
Jan 7, 2000	Roush	Writing Grants for Police Agencies	OPOTA
Jan 12, 2000	Hatke, Q Robinson, Taul, Kenner, Rooze	Counterfeiting and Bank and Credit Card Fraud	Secret Service
Feb 9, 2000	Reed	Legislative Update	IACP
Feb 10, 2000	Reed	School Violence Prevention	IACP
Feb 11, 2000	Reed	Evaluating Armoring & Ballistics	IACP
Feb 16, 2000	B. T. Brown	Bomb Threats Response Training	GEO Law Enforcement Consultants
Feb 18, 2000	Stonebraker, Shumaker	Drug Investigation	Indiana Drug Enforcement Association
Feb 19, 2000	Biggs, R. Brown, Dale, Flannelly, T. Payne, Mike Roberts	Guest Instructors for Basic Firearms	ILEA
Mar 5, 2000	Bigs, R. Brown, Flannelly, T. Payne, Mike Roberts, Rooze, Roswarski	Guest Instructors for Basic Firearms	ILEA
Mar 7, 2000	Galloway, Pierce, Dombkowski, Dale, Lewandowski	DWI Detection and Standardized Field Sobriety Testing Course	Purdue University
Mar 13, 2000	Weaver	Internal Affairs: Legal and Operational Issues	IACP
Mar 13, 2000	Q. Robinson	Property & Evidence Room Management	Renegade Law Enforcement Seminars
Mar 15, 2000	Bordenet, Devine, Clark, Lewandowski, Dombkowski	Meth-Clandestine Lab	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Mar 29, 2000	Smith	Computer Programs and Diagramming in Accident Investigation	Indiana Association of Certified Accident Investigation
Mar 29, 2000	Davidson, Taul, Rooze	Homicide (Death Investigation)	OPOTA
Apr 5, 2000	Hatke, Roush, Withers	Domestic Violence Awareness and Liability Issues	Breaking the Cycle
Apr 10, 2000	Wolf	EVO Instructors	ILEA
Apr 13, 2000	Downard	Community Systemwide Response Level I	Purdue University
Apr 14, 2000	Biggs, R. Brown, Clark, Dale, Hatke, McDole, T. Payne, Mike Roberts	Guest Instructors Basic Firearms	ILEA

Apr 15, 2000	Presley, Becker, Van Horn	Child Abuse/Fatality Identification and Investigation	Indiana University Medical School
Apr 17, 2000	Davidson, Rosen, Taul	Interview & Interrogation	OPOTA
Apr 18, 2000	Hatke	Basic Power Point	ILEA
Apr 19, 2000	Cole, Dale, Huff, T. Payne, Yestrebsky	Breath Test for Intoxication Recertification	Indiana State Department of Toxicology
Apr 25, 2000	Welcher, Dempster, McDole	Basic Drug Warrant Execution	Northeast Counterdrug Training Center
May 3, 2000	Yestrebsky, Thayer, McCoy	Domestic Violence Intervention and Investigation	ILEA
May 8, 2000	Hatke	Valued Centered Leadership: A Workshop on Ethics Values and Integrity	International Association of Chiefs of Police
May 9, 2000	Mike Roberts, Himes	Law Enforcement Armorer's Course	Sig Sauer
May 9, 2000	Bonner, Cole, Bittles, Hartman	LECC Summit 2000	U. S. D.O.J
May 15, 2000	Roush	Rapid Deployment to High Risk Incidents	International Association of Chiefs of Police
May 16, 2000	J. Dennis, Roswarski, D. Payne, Werner, Rhodes, Hayworth, Gibson	Homicide-Serial Murder Profiling	Violent Crimes Institute
May 17, 2000	Dexter, Smith	Grade Crossing Collision Investigation	Norfolk & Southern Railroad
May 17, 2000	Huff, Sutton, Curwick	Operation Bull's-Eye Firearms Training Program	U. S. Department of Justice
May 18, 2000	J. Bennett	Operation Pull Over	Governor's Council on Impaired & Dangerous Driving
May 20, 2000	Amos, McIver	Incident Command Management System	State Emergency Management Agency
May 21, 2000	Flannelly	H&K MP5\Colt SMG Instructor	Singleton International
May 22, 2000	Davis, Quesenbery	Collection and Preservation of Forensic Evidence in Child Abuse Cases	American Prosecutors Research Institute
May 18, 2000	Biggs, Clark, Flannelly, McDole, T. Payne, Roush, Welcher, Wickes	Guest Instructor Basic Firearms	ILEA

Jun 19, 2000	Rosen, Davidson, Hayworth	Child Abuse Interviewing Techniques	Purdue Police
Jun 19, 2000	R. Brown, Bishop, B. T. Brown, Flannelly, Dale	Instructor Development	ILEA
Jun 28, 2000	Dexter	Digital Crash Photography	Indiana Association of Certified Accident Investigators
Jun 30, 2000	B. T. Brown	Post Blast Investigators School	U. S. D.O.J.
Jul 10, 2000	Roswarski	First Annual National Conference on School Safety	National Institute for Community & School Based Policing
Jul 12, 2000	Gibson	P.O.S.T. Certification	ILEA
Jul 16, 2000	Biggs, Clark, T. Payne, Roush Welcher	Guest Instructors Basic Firearms	ILEA
Jul 17, 2000	D. Payne	Crystal Reports Introductory Version 8	Seagate Software
Jul 18, 2000	Gibson	Local Law Enforcement Block Grants	Bureau of Justice
Jul 30, 2000	Clark, Flannelly, McDole, Mike Roberts, Welcher, Wickes	Guest Instructors Basic Firearms	ILEA
Aug 7, 2000	Dempster, Bishop	Special Response Team Basic Training	OPOTA
Aug 9, 2000	Townsend	DWI Detection and Standardized Field Sobriety Testing	Purdue University
Aug 14, 2000	Rosen	Investigating Unusual Deaths	Public Training Institute
Aug 28, 2000	Hartman	Guest Instructor EVOC	ILEA
Sep 7, 2000	Devine, Broderick	DWI Detection and Standardized Field Sobriety Testing Instructors Preparation Course	Ft. Wayne Police Department/U.S. D.O.J.
Sep 11, 2000	Withers	Weapons of Mass Destruction	Indiana State Police
Oct 9, 2000	Rosen, H. Robinson, Johnson, Hayworth, Downard, Kenner	Computer Crimes and Evidence	Purdue University
Oct 15, 2000	Biggs, R. Brown, T. Payne, Rooze, Roush, Welcher	Guest Instructor Basic Firearms	ILEA

Oct 23, 2000	Dempster	Tactical Sub-Machine Gun	OPOTA
Oct 24, 2000	Kenner	Forensic Investigation, Examination, and Identification	Indiana Division of the International Association for Identification
Oct 29, 2000	Biggs, Clark, Flannelly, T. Payne, Rooze, Welcher	Guest Instructors Basic Course	ILEA
Nov 12, 2000	Clark, Dale, Flannelly, McDole, T. Payne, Welcher	Guest Instructors Basic Course	ILEA
Nov 22, 2000	Hartman	Firearms Instructor Recertification	ILEA
Nov 27, 2000	Yestrebsky	Field Training Officer's Course	Field Training Associates
Nov 29, 2000	Hatke	Annual Statewide Trainers Meeting	ILEA
Dec21, 2000	Dexter	Crime Scene Management	Purdue University

ILEA= Indiana Law Enforcement Academy
OPOTA=Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy
USDOJ=United States Department of Justice
IACP=International Association of Chiefs of Police

Property Control

In a city of over 50,000 many items of personal property are lost and found each day. The police department often gets called to take possession of such items. Each time an item of found property is brought to the police department officers attempt to locate the owner of that property. Many times that effort is successful, but not always. In cases when the property and the owner are not reunited we must then dispose of that property according to state law and department procedure. This property includes items as diverse as clothing, books, household items, tools, keys, electronics, purses, bicycles, guns, cash and jewelry.

Some of those items can be sold at the annual property auction but in other cases the property is not suitable for resale and is destroyed. No items are sold or destroyed unless we have had possession of it for at least one full year. The only exception to the one-year rule is that of bicycles which are sold after at least 6 months. This exception has been necessitated due to a simple lack of storage space for holding bicycles any longer. Everything brought to the police department must be inventoried and then securely stored as we attempt to locate an owner. In a building with limited storage space this can sometimes become a challenge.

The property function of Administrative Services manages all found property as well as property that may be confiscated during the investigation of a case but which does not become evidence in that case. Examples of that kind of property would be stolen items that are recovered but an owner cannot be determined. Other common items brought to the police department during the course of an investigation are firearms. This is often done in order to give persons involved in heated disputes a cooling off period but they may also be removed from persons arrested or from vehicles that are towed. Unless precluded by State or Federal statute those weapons are always returned to the owners.

During 2000 the Police Department held one property auction. The West Lafayette Police Department joined the Lafayette Police Department and shared both labor and expenses for that sale. This created a larger sale and allowed more paid advertisement, which in turn drew a large crowd. The unclaimed property sales are popular events and large crowds of bargain seekers attended both. In conjunction with the Lafayette City Clerks Office it was determined our department would attempt to continue with a one sale per year schedule. This schedule will be continued into 2001 on an experimental basis. It was also decided during 2000 that since the joint effort with the West Lafayette Police was successful we would plan an even larger sale during 2001 by inviting the Tippecanoe County Sheriffs department to participate as well.

In addition to lost/found property our division is also responsible for the storage of surplus & used department owned property as well as maintaining many cubic feet of records that are created each year. Many of those items are covered under Indiana Public Records laws and must be maintained or disposed of accordingly. During 2000 a nearly 30-year accumulation of Traffic crash reports were disposed of by following applicable statutes.

Personnel

People are the most important and valuable resource at the Lafayette Police Department. The quality of policing depends on the quality of the people doing the policing, and the success of the department depends on how well those persons are selected, trained, evaluated, promoted and supported.

The primary personnel duties performed by the Administrative Services Division pertain to recruitment and hiring of new employees. This involves both written and physical agility testing for all police officer applicants as well as polygraph examinations of those applicants who pass both tests. Extensive background investigations are then completed on promising applicants. Those investigations and the subsequent reports generated by the investigator are lengthy and time consuming. It is, however, time and effort that the police department must invest as a part of our effort to hire the most qualified persons available. Following background investigations the division then coordinates two interviews that each candidate must pass successfully. The first interview hurdle is with the Board of Captains during which the three-member board judges the candidates' potential success as a police officer. Each board member then prepares a short report that is added to the candidate's file.

The Lafayette Police Civil Service Commission then conducts interviews and studies the reports generated by the background investigator, the reports from the Board of Captains and the contents of the application. Following that review process the Commission completes the selection process by making a conditional offer of employment to those candidates who they feel are the best suited for employment. The final hurdles for candidates are a physical and a psychological examination, which must be coordinated by the Administrative Services Division. The coordinated efforts of the Civil Service Commission and the Administrative Services Division have resulted in quality candidates who, with extensive training, will become quality police officers for the City of Lafayette.

During 2000 a new Application form was designed by Administrative Services and approved for use by the Civil Service Commission. In addition that new application was, for the first time, placed "on line" so that it could be accessible to persons living outside of this area. The department also advertised our recruitment efforts via the Internet, posting notices of openings and test dates in several locations on the web.

There were two applicant tests given during 2000. The first pool of applicants completed written and agility testing in April and consisted of 39 men and women. Eight background investigations were ultimately done on applicants from that pool and 4 of those competed successfully along with an applicant who remained from the 1999 test pool. By the end of September the department had added 5 new officers and two others were approved for hire but would not be sworn in before the beginning of the New Year. A second recruiting effort was undertaken late in the year and a test was administered on November 11th. Applicants who took that test will be competing for positions to be filled during 2001.

acknowledgements

This report, based on department data from 2000, was compiled and completed during the first quarter of 2001. It is our desire that this volume will provide administrators, public officials, the media, and the public an informative look at the operations of the Lafayette Police Department over the previous year.

During the completion of a work such as this, information is gathered from many sources within the department as well as several external sources. Without the aid of Chief Records Clerk, Helen Hession, CAD Administrator Yvonne Budreau, Traffic Sgt. Max Smith, and Administrative Assistant to the Chiefs of Police Jacki Stockment, there would have been no department statistical figures with which to work. Assistant Systems Administrator, Officer Frank Schmidt also provided valuable assistance. Additionally, several persons provided suggestions, and editorial support during the completion of this volume. Although there is not room to list each one here, we wish to acknowledge their advice and assistance.

The completion of an Annual Report is always a learning experience and this one has been no less so. While digital photography has made imaging simpler in many ways it has added its' own challenges. Previously it was sometimes a challenge to add 5 or 6 photos to this work, but now it has become a challenge to limit the number of photographs included. The final style of any publication is limited only by ones' imagination and, of course, budget constraints.

The completion of any large project requires special sacrifices in time and energy. Time spent at one endeavor was time away from something else. For that very reason, a special thanks goes to Sergeant Quentin Robinson who devoted, nearly exclusively, a large portion of his time gathering information, conducting research, conducting statistical analysis, providing digital photography and writing text for the completion of this project at the expense of other duties (both professional and personal). The patience and understanding of all those who have had to come second for the past few weeks is deeply appreciated.

This will be the first time we have made this report widely available to users of the internet by posting the entire work on the Lafayette Police website. http://www.city.lafayette.in.us/lpd/index.htm

We look to the new millennium with a mix of wonder and a pride of past accomplishment. We are proud of the Lafayette Police Department and believe that pride is reflected within this report. The information included within this report has been checked, and rechecked for accuracy and completeness and while the document has gone through 'spell check' & 'grammar check' numerous times in addition to being subjected to old fashioned editorial 'red pen' treatment we know that somewhere the inevitable mistake will appear, only after publication. For any such mistakes, I accept responsibility and apologize. Comments and questions are, of course, welcome.

Captain Kevin W. Gibson
Administrative Services Division
Lafayette Police Department
February 20, 2001